REGISTERED No. L-1672.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,265.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Extract 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 900 H. P., Commander J. E. Wynn R.N., for above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander John Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	August 1875. 5	Leaves Madras	August 1875. 20
„ Cuddalore	7	„ Masulipatam	21
„ Negapatam	11	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Alleppey	11	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Tuticorin	13	„ Coringa	24
„ Colombo	14	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Pondicherry	18	„ False Point	25
		Arrives Calcutta	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	August 1875. 4	Leaves Bussreh	1875. 21
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Memoomrah	23
„ Gwadur	10	„ Fao	23
„ Jask	13	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Baharein	26
„ Lingah	15	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	17	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Fao	19	„ Muscat	Sept. 2
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	7
„ Bussreh	Arrive 20	Arrive Bombay	10

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,031 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	36	24	6	
Port Said	37	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,329 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 499 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, sailing a regular EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

Fares.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
SUEZ	„ 250	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2488	450	9th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Remoldon	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2393	400	3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 8 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

8th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by J. Flynn, Esq., Receiver to the Estate of the late Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davee, deceased, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, at 3 p.m., at their Auction Rooms, the undermentioned articles on account and at the risk of the several mortgagors:

1 Handsome Gold Necklace, called Locket.
4 Gold Bangles.
2 Gold small Bangles.
1 Gold large Bangle.
A Pair of very rich Diamond Earings (Bilian)
1 Dismond Ear-ring called (Vullendee).

On account of the above Estate—

1 Emerald Finger Ring.

On account of the co rcerned—

1 Repeater self-winding double cased Gold Watch.
1 Drilled Emerald, weight about 6 ruttiee.
1 Emerald „ 4 „
1 Button Pearl „ 110 chows.

The above are now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 5th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

Marble slabs of 24 by 21, 18 by 18, 12 by 12.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases colored prints.
1 Bale Grey T Cloth.
44 Cases white Mulls.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN SHARE BAZAR, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M. at the Share Bazaar, Fort, the following Shares:—

On account and at the risk of Jumnadass Doolubdass, by order of Dinshawjee Manekjee Petit, Esq.:—

10 Shares The Mazagon Land Company Limited Nos. 24, 35, 38, 37, 38, 271, 313, 340, 343, 344.

10 Shares the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company Limited Nos 384, 385, 386, 390, 391, 394, 395, 397, 398, 399.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M. at their Rooms, Military Square, Fort.

2 Cases Woollen Cloth, 5 bales Grey Piece Goods, 5 cases Paper, 10 cases Eau de Cologne, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 9, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th August, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Buider:—

200 Superior Moulmein Teak Squares and at the Mazagon Dockyard, about 100 tons superior Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of Purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain Ware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses &c., at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, the property of W. F. Pell, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of those valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. F. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Re. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horses sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, very handsome, with good paces, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, Rs. 600.

The property of an Officer leaving for England.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a thoroughly broken charger and lady's horse, has carried 15 st., Rs. 1,000.

A powerful and well-bred Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1½ high, with exceptionally good paces at walk, trot, or canter, up to 15 st. and broken to single harness, Rs. 900.

A handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses, 7 years, 14-2 high, both good saddle horses, and capital steppers in single or double, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay Arab Horse, 14 hands, 7 years, strong and compactly built a capital hack for district work, Rs. 500.

A Grey Arab, 8 years, 14-1½ high, steps well in single harness, Rs. 400.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 6 years, 14-1½ high, a good mover and fast in single harness, Rs. 800.

A well-bred Bay Waler, 7 years, 15-2 high, rides well and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 6 0.

A Nutmeg Grey Galloway, 8 years, 14 hands, with good action under saddle, Rs. 200.

A Chesnut Waler Colt, 5 years, 14-2 high, very good looking and an excellent Broughan horse, Rs. 500.

A Dark Brown Waler Colt, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good saddle horse, (never bucked) and a fast cocart horse, Rs. 600.

Gloucam Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 27th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—FOOTBALL.—The MATCH arranged for THIS AFTERNOON is ENGLISH v. SCOTCH and IRISH. A large attendance of Members is requested. Play to begin at 6 o'clock.

R. S. CAMPBELL, Honorary Football Secretary.

Wednesday, 4th August.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY up to 31st instant, for the PURCHASE of one registrable 6 H. P. High Pressure Vertical STEAM ENGINE, with Vertical Tubular BOILER, complete with all Mountings. On view at Gun Carriage Factory.

W. S. HATCH, Colonel, Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory.

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a HOUSE, together with LAND measuring about 400 square yards, situate at CHOWPATTY, near Kennedy Bridge, will be SOLD in freehold by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 2 P.M., at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat.

Plan of the property and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to this Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd August 1875.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to receive the REPORT of the DIRECTORS and STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS made up to the 30th June 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd August 1875.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 114 of 1875 (on the Original Side) BIRMINGHAM MILLER, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of JAMES CALDER, GEORGE JAMES GORDON and JOHN STORM, Insolvents, is Plaintiff, and FREDERICK JOHN FERGUSSON, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is Defendant) and dated the 22nd day of June 1875 the CREDITORS of the late Firm of Messrs. DAVIDSON and COMPANY, of the town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of Creditors dated the 21st day of December 1825; and executed to be made between LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, RITCHIE CHARLES STEWART and ANN HOGG as Executrix of the Will of JONAH JOHN HOGG, deceased, of the first part, ALEXANDER COLVIN, JAMES CULLEN, EDWARD TOTTER, RAJ CHANDER DOSS, and ROSSOMOY DUTT, of the second part, and the several persons Creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander MacDonald, Ritchie Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their copartnership account who had executed or should thereafter execute the said indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives are on or before SATURDAY, the 27th day of November 1875, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice PHEAR in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January 1876, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

DIGNAM & ROBINSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction, 27th July 1875.

1875.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL FINE ART EXHIBITION will be OPENED at SIMLA on the 25th September.

PRESIDENT AND PATRON.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. LORD NORTHBROOK, G.M.S.I.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble ARTHUR ROBHOUSE, Q. C.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Major General P. S. LUMSDEN, C. B., C. S. I.
J. W. MACNABB, Esq., C. S.
H. H. the Maharajah of PUTTIALA, G. C. S. I.
ALLAN O. HUME, Esq., C. B.
Colonel F. VAISEY.
Colonel C. C. JOHNSON.
F. W. A. De FABECK, Esq.

F. W. A. De FABECK, Esq. Honorary Secretary.

The following Prizes will be awarded to amateurs:—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize for the best Water-Colour, Indian subject.
2. The Vice-President's Prize for the best series of not less than four Water-Colour Sketches, not less than 7 by 10 inches each.
3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's 1st Prize for a composition by a Commissioned Officer in Oil or Water-Colour.
4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's 2nd Prize for the best composition by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier.
5. A probable prize from H. H. the Maharajah of Puttiala for the best production by a native artist.
6. The Secretary's Prize for the best original production either in Oil or Water-Colour by a Lady Amateur.
7. The Society's 1st Prize for the best Oil Painting.
8. The Society's 2nd Prize for a Figure subject.
9. The Society's 3rd Prize for the best Fruit or Flower Painting.

The Exhibition is open for contributions of all kinds of Fine Art Work, whether original or copied, and is by no means confined to Indian subjects.

The Prizes however will only be awarded for *bona fide* original compositions by amateurs of purely Indian subjects which have not previously gained Medals or Prizes at any of the Society's Exhibitions.

An Exhibitor cannot obtain more than one Prize for Oil Painting, or one for Water-Colours, but he can obtain one for each branch.

The Committee reserve to themselves the power of nominating Judges to assist them in awarding the Prizes

Contributors wishing to sell their pictures should notify the same to the Honorary Secretary, at the same time stating their prices, as the Committee will not undertake to value them. All purchases must be made through the Secretary and purchasers will be required to pay cash on delivery; the amounts will be remitted through the Simla Bank at the exchange of the day, less 10 per cent., which will be deducted for the benefit of the Exhibition Fund.

The title of each picture, (its price for entry in the Catalogue) whether original or copy, and the name of the Painter, should be recorded on the back. Inattention to this rule causes very great inconvenience.

Intending contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at Simla as soon as possible, stating the number and description of pictures they propose to send.

The Society is only prepared to defray the cost of the carriage of pictures to and from Simla when they are despatched by the cheapest mode of conveyance, i.e., Goods Train, Steamer, and Government Bullock Train, or, for small packets or cases, by Parcel Post.

Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Umballa before the 7th of September, the carriage of cases arriving after that date will be charged to the owners.

Cases should be addressed as follows:

The Hon. Secretary, *Fine Art Exhibition*, Simla.
Care of Messrs. Hobson & Co., (Name of Contributor) Umballa.

Small packets or cases despatched by Parcel Post should be sent direct to the Honorary Secretary at Simla.

It is desirable that Pictures should be sent framed, and also glazed in the case of Water-Colours; arrangements will be made for the exhibition of portfolios of Drawings and Sketches.

Contributors from the Madras Presidency are requested to send their pictures to Messrs. BINNY & Co., Madras, or transmission to the Society's Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

The Committee will exercise its discretion in selecting pictures for exhibition and in hanging them.

In order to reduce the expenses of carriage, which falls very heavily on the funds at the disposal of the Committee, it is requested that, when practicable, contributors residing at the same station will be good enough to send their Pictures together in the same case; should their return in a similar manner be inconvenient, arrangements will be made to return them to their owners in separate cases.

Contributors are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary whether they would wish to have their Pictures returned to them at the close of the Exhibition or sent to Calcutta in the event of an Exhibition being held there in the winter.

F. W. A. De FABECK, Honorary Secretary.

Simla, 15th July 1875.

Note.—Frequent reference having been made to the Secretary on the subject, contributors are informed that any of them wishing to have their Pictures framed in Simla can be supplied with good frames at fairly moderate terms.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture:—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Dr. Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	„ 1 4
Do ditto do. without	„ 1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	„ 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	„ 3 0
Dr. Rabini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	„ 1 0
Cholera Belts	„ 2 4

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case	„ 7 0
Do. ditto per cask Rs. 14 and	„ 26 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	„ 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	„ 7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	„ 2 0
Chloralum Liquid ditto	„ 3 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, RUPEES 1,500 for the purpose of opening MOST PROFITABLE BUSINESS on Malabar Hill. Address "C. P.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, CURRICLE TANGA, steel bar, quite sound condition. Price Rs. 280. Apply "W. M. C.," Tanna, or this Office.

FOR SALE, just arrived from England, one BULL & MASTIFF DOG, BLACK & TAN TERRIER, BULL TERRIER, FOX TERRIER; all are first class breed. Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Imperial Hotel, 2, Nesbit Lane.

FOR SALE—D. NICOLSON'S PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 4 and Rs. 9-12 per dozen respectively. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER at FINLAY, Muir & Co.'s, No. 4, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIREWORKS.

THE Aberdeen Journal of Dec. 31st 1873, referring to a firework display by Messrs. Brock and Co., of the Crystal Palace, said—"If any one can tell us anything which gives as much pleasure to as many people at as small a cost as fireworks we shall listen to him with respect."

MR. GEORGE MAYER, Messrs. BROCK & Co.'s Manager, is at present staying at Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

NEW GOODS TO HAND PER S. S. MENZALEH.

BLACK FELT HATS, Round Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Square Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, High Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Low Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Stiff Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Soft Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Clerical shape, with Cord and Tassels.

REGULATION HELMETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

FELT CARPETS.

ECCLESIASTICAL PATTERN CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA CARPETS.

VELVET RUGS.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE.

BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE.

COLOURED MERINO HALF HOSE, plain.

COLOURED MERINO HALF HOSE, fancy.

COTTON GAUZE UNDER VESTS.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS.

MERINO UNDER VESTS.

BROWN COTTON BATHING DRAWERS.

COLOURED STRIPE COTTON BATHING DRAWERS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON and Co., 8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co., RAMPART ROW.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS' VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25 0	
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Fur matta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18 0	
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Bedham's very light Drey Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers	20 0
Blue Serge the Finest Quality Wool Dyed, Double Breast Sac and Trousers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	25 to 35 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jacket's, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxo y Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

Invite the attention of **Ladies** *to their Large and choice Stock of the Best* French Prints, *the latest productions of the* First Manufacturers.

A CHOICE OF OVER TWO HUNDRED PATTERNS, CASH PRICE—14 ANNAS PER YARD.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE. 23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHÉ & CO., WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS FROM COGNAC.

Our Quotations for their Brand are now:—

*	One Star	Rs. 21-4	per dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22 8	„ „
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 23-0	„ case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	„ 25-0	„ „
**	Two Stars	„ 24-0	„ dozen.
***	Three Stars	„ 27-0	„ „
****	Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38-0	„ „

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA. 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES, PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 3RD AUGUST 1875.

THIS morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm : probable sales 15,000 bales, actual imports nil.

Yesterday's message from New York quotes futures again ⅛ higher, but Mid. Uplands on the spot is unchanged at 14¼ cents. per lb. The day's receipts at the ports are 500 bales and the exports to Great Britain 300 bales, making for the three days 800 and 300 bales respectively, as compared with 2,200 and 4,000 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Owing to the Bank holiday yesterday we have no intelligence respecting General Produce, nor are Consols quoted this morning.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been very firm with a further upward turn. Transactions have been insignificant, but the Banks are not likely to withdraw from their present position until we have intelligence respecting the allotments of the Council drafts. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand...	...	1s. 9d. 19-32 per rupee.	
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 1/32	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 10d. 1/16	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 10d. 1/8	,,

On Calcutta there is no alteration, and in GOVERNMENT PAPER we hear of no transactions whatever.

The SHARE MARKET continues comparatively steady, and although there is no great activity in the demand, any changes in values have been in favour of holders. Bank of Bombays are again firmer and now close at 48 per cent premium. Land and Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is higher by about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share all round, with the exception of Alliance, which have risen Rs. 75, and Great Easterns which are Rs. 35 per share higher. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 1,775 per share.

COTTON continues firm but is not quotably higher. A few transactions in Wudwan and Dhollera have again taken place but buyers are few. The receipts yesterday were 464 bales, making 928 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are very dull, and although £1-15 is still the nominal rates aked by Steamers, £1-12-6 to £1-13-9 could probably be done for a quantity. The Accrington is still nominally at £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are perfectly stagnant, at the moment almost no business whatever being reported from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
200,000	100	all	5 p.c	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
30,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	740
8,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,190xd.
35,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	110
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
17,500	2,000	2,000	20 p. c.	Mazagon Land Co	625
6,000	1,400	all	16 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,301
200	2,000	1,100	80 ps.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	720
200	500	150	30 ps.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
4,250	1,000	1,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,400
175	1,000	11,000	200 p	Bellary	700
155	500	all	60 ps.	Berar Company (New)..	550
1,000	350	all	200 ps.	Indian Press Co.	315
400	250	all	80 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	85
400	1,500	all	37½ ps.	Carwar Co	900
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	90
500	1,000	all	175	Colaba Press Co	3,900
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholiera P. & G. Co	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	2,600
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1150
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	580
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	415
100	1,000	700	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	800	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Pres. Co.	915

* For share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

609	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownugur M. & P. Co.	1,500
2,000	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,000
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,000	1,000	all	100 p. s	Dharumsey Spinning	1,000
1,500	1,250	all	100 p. s	Fleming S. W. Co.	880
1,400	1,000	all	100 ps*	Great Eastern	990
700	1,000	all	100 p. s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	925
750	1,000	all	100 p. s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,065
...	800	...	...	Khandesh Spinning	857
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
600	...	all	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,075
1,000	1,000	all	100 ps*	Muzardas Spinning	1,100
1,000	225	all	50 ps*	Oriental	630
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p. s	Soonderdas Spinning	300
600	1,000	250	6 ps	Do. do. 1/4 shares.	276‡

* For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218	20 5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£20	103	14 6	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	13	3 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	31	13 1 do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,110
...	£18	19	9 15 do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,775
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	650
500	500	300	27 p.ct	Land ng & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	8 p. s	Malabar Company, Ld..	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build gs Co..	93
1,920	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	360
...	250	all	40 ps	Vegna Patent Slip	23

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119‡	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE OPHIR, 410 tons, Captain J. Custer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (July 14th), with a cargo of 7,786 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Ophir	Custer	Mauritius, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Arabia	Brabazon	Rangoon.
	Sea Chief	Phillips	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s. 100 boxes bar soap, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 10 bags spices, Soraljee Merwanjee and Co.
Strathclyde s. 55 kegs red lead, Morarjee Natha.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s. 2,304 casks spelter, Morarjee Natha; 10 cases playing cards, John S Elmore & Co; 50 barrels gunpowder, Abdoolally Essoobhoy; 3 cases cochineal, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 2 packages wine and 2 bales curks, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala & Co; 6 cases sulphuric acid, W Watson & Co; 57 cases portwine, Rogers & Co; 2 hogshead sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Borrowdale s. 1 hogshead spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Oomrigar.
Ava s. 9 cases brandy, C Bouneville & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Politee s. 20 cases champagne, J Neuberg; 15 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Indus s. 100 cases brandy, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s. 672‡ cwts mowdia seed and 9 bales hides, Abdoo Russool Alladin; 2 bales cotton, Kessowjee Veerjee; 31 bales wool, Poonja Nursey; 1,600 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobar & Co; 116 cwts coir rope, Khetsey Dhurumsey.
Paruna s. 41 bales wool, Curseedass Nensey; 70 bales cotton, Suttonjee Tarachund; 52 bales cotton, Sewjee Jewraj; 19 bales wool and 52 bales cotton, Ebrahim Hajee Cassim; 100 bales cotton, Chutterbhoze Hurry & Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co; 45 bales wool, Cahanjee Govindjee.
Accrington, 2 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
India s. 300 bales cotton, Khatow Muconjee; 54 bales cotton, Manockbai Churchali; 230 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 50 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 800 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart & Co; 175 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dayal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s. 1,000 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s. 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zerbino s. 13,200 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham & Co; 169 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s. 102 bales cotton, Jairazeyen Sittaram; 105 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s. 125 cwts sumadia stone, Framjeejee Himraj; 15 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 28 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 84 bales cotton, Ebrahim Noordin & Co; 60 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 50 bales cotton, 25 cwts bedlium, 17½ cwts gunia horns, and 12 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 26 cwts alibaunal and 2½ cwts horabole, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 100 bales cotton, M Esmail H Habib; 4 pcns rosa oil and 1 pot saddlewood oil, S and D Byramjee Fullabhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 3.

Renshaw, Major, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from Scoonerabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Heath, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Surat.
Boddam, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England. (July 2nd per s.s. Australia).

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 31, 1875.)

Mr G J Nicholls, C S, Asst Comr, posted to Hoshangabad Dis reported his arrival at Harda on the 23rd ult, before noon, and on the afternoon of the same day availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No 319, dated 28th June last.

Mr A H L Fraser, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Bhandara District, from Mr Azulad Hussain, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 27th July 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 31.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt G F Bidwell, Offg Political Asst, 1st class, and Depy Bheel Agent, Mauryoo, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date in Augt on which he may avail himself thereof.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Lt Col W H Beynon returned from the privilege leave granted him in Chief Office Notification No 951—771G, dated the 1st April last, and resumed charge of the Jeypore Political Agency from Col J H Wright on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

Capt H B Abbott and Col J A Wright respectively delivered over, and received charge, of the Eastern States Agency on the forenoon of the 12th inst.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month and fifteen days is granted to Mr R Todd, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, attached to No 7, or Rajpootana Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 1st Augt next.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr F Kitchen, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, attached to No 7, or Rajpootana Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 2nd Augt next.

Lt W F Badgley, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, rejoined No 6 Topographical Survey Party on the forenoon of the 1st July 1875, and the unexpired portion of his privilege leave, granted in the Office Notification dated the 17th May last, is cancelled.

Capt Badgley assumed charge of the Party from the afternoon of the 15th July 1875, from Lt Col Godwin-Austen, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, proceeding on leave on private affairs.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Capt S muel Hunter Cowan, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, Offg in the 1st grade, for three months under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr J C Clancy, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st Aug.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Privilege leave for sixty days has been granted to Hony Lt B D Hayes, Asst Engr and Barrack Master, Fort William Division, which he availed himself of from the afternoon of 9th inst.

Three months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr W Ekedahl, Asst Engr, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, of which he availed himself from the 15th inst.

With reference to Notification No 17, dated 23rd April last, Mr H Barker, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, returned from the three months' privilege leave on the afternoon of 12th inst.

With reference to Temporary Genl's Notification No 42, dated 12th May 1875, Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of the two months' leave to study the native language and also one month's privilege leave in addition, from the 21st current.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 10 of 21st April 1875, Lt S C Turner, R E, 8th Engr, 4th grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself, on the 15th July 1875, of the three months' leave granted him to study the native languages.

Mr J D Davies, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Ferozepore Division Military Works, availed himself on the 14th June 1875, of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 7 of the 29th May last, and returned therefrom on the afternoon of the 14th current.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr W B Bromley, Asst Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from 1st July 1875.

With reference to Chief Engr, Military Works, Notification No 5, dated 9th July, Lt F Davy, Royal Engrs, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd Chukrata Divi ion.

Surg Hanley, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd Rawulpindi to the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J Collet, Engr-in-C, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 16th Aug 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr T Anderson, Store-Keeper, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, in supe session of the privilege leave granted him in Notification of the Engr-in-C, Holwar State Railway, Nos 18 and 20, dated respectively, the 27th March and 5th April 1875.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Sergt McCawley, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, transferred from Rajpootana State Railway, in Director's Notification No 109 of 12th Dec 1874, joined this line on the forenoon of the 4th July 1875, and is posted to No 2, Jaipur Division.

With reference to Director's No 936 E of 12th May 1875, sanctioning the extension of the limits of No 1, Nator Division, Mr A Thorp, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from No 2, Sujaur, to No 1 Division which he joined on the forenoon of 1st June 1875.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 289 of 16th June 1875, Baboo Parmeshri Doss, Overseer, 3rd Grade, left this Railway on the afternoon of 30th idem.

Mr W H Peel, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, No 4, Haldibari Division, is granted three months' leave to study the language from 1st Aug 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J R Scott, Asst Engr 1st Grade, Nator Division, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Barron, Asst Engr, 1st grade, No. 4, Haldibari Division is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 309, dated 2nd July 1875, Mr J B Braddon, Asst Controller, joined the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, at Lucknow, on the forenoon of the 19th July 1875, as Asst Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of India, P W Dept, No. 309, dated the 2nd July 1875, Mr G J Lynn joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway accounts to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 24th instant.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr H D Moore, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the Ist Division, Rajpootana State Railway, from the 10th Aug 1875, or from any subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 121, dated 18th July 1875, granting ninety-two days' leave on medical certificate to Serj W Robinson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, this subordinate availed himself of it on the forenoon of the 3rd July 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 122, dated 19th July 1875, transferring Mr H Bell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Rajpootana State Railway, with the Rank of Assistant of the Survey Division No. 1 to Mr C A Bull, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1875, and left for Agra on the afternoon of 7th idem.

Mr C A Bull, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from Survey Division No 2 to Survey Division No 1 with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July 1875.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J W Christison, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Kotree Division is granted twenty-seven days' privilege leave, with effect from Aug 1st, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr P C Augier, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is granted seventy days' privilege leave, with effect from Aug 1st, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 64, dated 12th April 1875, Mr W Tatlock, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 4th May 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermention ed officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Maj (Bt Lt-Coll) Henry Francis Brooke, of the 109th Foot, Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, for six months, under the provisions of G G O No 607 of 1874.

In modification of G G O No. 636 of 6th July 1874, H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to notify that compensation for the biennial serge trousers due from and after 1st April 1875 to non-Commissioned staff of garrisons and depots in the plains and of Hill Sanitaria, will in future be adjusted in the manner prescribed on account of biennial issues in paragraph 9 of G G O No. 638 of 26th April 1875, viz., one-half the value of the articles being payable after the first year and proportionally for broken periods of that year, and the remaining half after the close of the second year and proportionally for broken periods thereof.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Peshawur Mountain Battery—Lt W A Aitken, R A, 1st Subn, to officiate as Comdt, vice Lt G B N Mastin, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt J Charles, or until further orders.

The services of Lt S Grant, of the Royal Engs, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Granting Capt A C LeQuesne, Adjt, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's general leave of absence, in extension of the leave granted him in G G O No 636 of 1875.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Henry Wilmot Gordon, of the Bengal S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

First class Asst Apothecary Edward L'Estrange, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Calcutta, for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India it is hereby notified for general information and guidance, that the name of Lt Richard John Morgan, of the Bengal S C, is in future to be borne, in the list of the Bengal Army as Lt Richard John Bellew Morgan.

Senior Apothecary John McClatchey, of the Subordinate Medical Dept, is placed on the retired list under the operation of G G O No 358 of 1871, with effect from the 17th July 1875.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has reported his return from England :

Sub-Condr F W Muller, of the Army Commissariat Dept, date of arrival at Bombay, 7th July 1875.

The services of Captain J M Tulloch, of the General List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Clayton William James Hingston, of the 62nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 10th Regt of N Indy, 3rd July 1874.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd July 1875.

The Rt Hon the C-in-C is pleased to direct the following changes and postings :—

Capt W P Rodwell, Depy Asst Adjt General for Musketry, is removed, at his own request, from the 2nd Circle and posted to the 3rd Circle, in room of Maj Terry who vacates on promotion to a substantive rank of Field Officer.

Capt C F Gleig, of the 2nd Bn 22nd Regt, appointed Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry by G G O No 727 of the 16th July 1875 is posted to the 1st Circle, vice Hodnett.

Capt Hodnett will proceed to Lucknow and relieve Maj Terry, making over charge of his office, as if proceeding on inspection duty, to Capt of the Divisional or Brigade Staff at Allahabad.

Capt Gleig having, under the provisions of Govt letter, No 83 "Drill and Instruction"—Musketry; dated Military Dept, 2nd Nov 1873, proceeded to Army Head Quarters, will enter on his duties on the date Maj Terry makes over charge of his office to Capt Hodnett.

The appointment of Maj A Seagrim, Bengal S C to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate, as announced in G O C C dated 27th 27th March last, had effect from the 7th March 1875.

That part of G G O C of the 14th July last (p 336), granting leave to Brevet Maj W Thompson, late 7th Madras Light Cavy, is cancelled.

The leave of absence granted to Capt G R J Shakespear, S C, in G O C C of the 16th March last, is cancelled.

Vety Surg J A Woods, R A, is transferred from Meerut to Benares Division, with the R A. to relieve Staff Veterinary Surgeon Cox.

The following orders are confirmed :—

106th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 18th July 1875, appointing Capt C H E P Jones to act as Interpreter to the Regt, with effect from the 12th July, vice Lt L M Bolleau, appointed a probationer for the Bengal S C, whose being no vacancy available.

17th Bombay Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th July, appointing Lt J W E Argelo, 2nd Wing Subn (on probation), to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt A F Barrow, appointed Qr Mr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

General Staff—Maj (Bt Lt Col) H F Brooke, (109th Foot,) (Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, attached to Army Head Quarters,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj C H Barnes, (C Battery C Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of Embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Lt M C Wood, from the 14th June to the 2nd July on private affairs, in extension, of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery—Lt. Hill Burat (9 Battery 19 Bgde) to Mussoorri from the 13th July to the 31st October on medl. cer.

Lt J S S Barker (A Battery 19th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

15th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lt C G S Pigou, to Europe, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

17th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lt G J Buller, to England, from the 30th July 1875 to the 29th Oct 1875, on urgent private affairs.

20th Foot—Capt F S Hore, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, up to 15th Dcer 1875, in extension of the leave granted by G G C C 16th March 1875, p 102.

Staff Corps—Lt Col D S Buist, (doing duty at Rawal Pindi,) to Doonga Gully, from the 4th Augt to the 15th Octr, on private affairs.

Maj W Jackson, (doing general duty at Cawnpore,) to Naini Tal and the hills adjacent, from the 15th Augt to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surg Maj R Hungerford, (in medical charge 45th Foot,) to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Umballa Brigade Order, dated the 1st June 1875, directing Col J Rose, C B 45th Regt, to assume command of the Brigade, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of the General Officer commanding the division on inspection duty.

Dated the 7th June 1875, directing Col W D Morgan, 32nd Pioneers, to assume command of the station, vice Col Ross, C B, proceeding on leave.

Dated the 30th June 1875, directing Col J E Mitchell, C B, R H A, to assume command of the station, on return from leave, during the absence on inspection duty of the Maj Genl comdg the division.

70th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 17th July 1875, appointing Lt R E W H Harris, acting Interpreter to the regt, during the absence on leave of Lt F H Maturin.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 15th July 1875 making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on general leave of Col F S Yorke, 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer :—

Capt J H Greer to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as 3rd Squadron Officer :—

Lt C Egan, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

34th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 6th July 1875, directing Capt H W J Senior, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, during the absence on sick leave of Capt G M DeL Beau.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

73rd Foot—Lt Col S B Wynne Clarke to Bombay for thirty days from date of quitting Regt, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails, closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 6 ,,	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 4 ,,	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 4 ,,	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 21 ,,	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 9 ,,	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 27 ,,	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 27 ,,	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAILS.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further orders the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Aug. 20
,,	Aug. 13	,,	,, 27

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI TROUH.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; and for additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4 9 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOGG—July 24th, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Colonel G. F. Hogg, H. M.'s 1st Beloochi Regiment L. I., of a son.

DEATH.

HAWKINS—August 3rd, C. W. Hawkins, Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECK—July 29th, at Ellichpore, East Berar, H. A. D., the wife of Mr. John J. Beck, Local Funds Engineer, Ellichpore District, of a daughter.

RUSSELL—July 29th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. C. Russell, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEIGHTON—July 22nd, at Simla, of cholera, Henry Forester Leighton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

SKINNER—July 22nd, at Raipur, C P Herbert Evelyn, dearly beloved son of Captain and Mrs. E S. Skinner, aged 13 month and 5 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

It might have been supposed that, after the example set by Sir Richard Temple at Calcutta the other day, Sir Philip Wodehouse would have taken the trouble to come down from Poona yesterday to preside at the public meeting called to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Or, if the cares of garden parties and the deceitfulness of Badminton required that His Excellency should not waste an hour of his precious time by leaving the sweet seclusion of Gunnesh Khind, it might have been possible for him, if he had thought of it, to depute one of his colleagues in the Government to represent the ruling power of the State on such an important occasion. But energy is an element that does not enter into the composition of the present Government of Bombay. If it were a question of clutching a fat appointment —a Municipal Commissionership, for instance— for a favourite Civil Servant, sufficient interest might be brought to bear on the Government to induce at least one Member of Council to take a journey from Poona to Bombay and back in the middle of the monsoon; but, as there is nothing substantial to be gained by such an effort, Sir Philip and his colleagues continue to enjoy their inglorious ease, and merely amuse themselves with writing letters of advice and remonstrance founded on imperfect information of the state of feeling in Bombay, and leaving others to do all the work. We do not make these remarks because the absence of any representative of the Government was felt at yesterday's meeting. Nobody missed them. Sir Michael Westropp presided over the meeting with the excellent taste and urbanity which always mark his conduct of public duties of this kind; and as, besides making a good speech, he led off the subscription list with a subscription of Rs. 1,000, it is to him that we are mainly indebted for the very successful beginning made with the list yesterday, about Rs. 13,000 having been collected at the close of the meeting. We see no reason to doubt now that a very large sum will be obtained by means of voluntary subscriptions, for liberal contributions may fairly be expected, in addition to what is subscribed in the city itself, from the native princes and chiefs who will come down to enjoy the gaieties of Bombay next November. There was some talk yesterday of raising a permanent memorial of the Prince's visit—and this would be an excellent thing to do if sufficient funds were forthcoming—but it seems to us that the first business of the Committee is to spend money in such a way as to make the mass of the people remember the visit with pleasure, and this can only be done by fireworks and illuminations and entertainments about which there is nothing permanent but the agreeable recollections they leave for after years.

As we anticipated, the Croydon jurors have been unable to find Colonel Valentine Baker innocent of the charge brought against him by Miss Dickenson; and London Society does not appear after all to have been able to "square" that young lady. According to the information telegraphed to us early yesterday morning by our London Correspondent, the delinquent has been found guilty of an indecent assault and a common assault, sentenced to twelve months' simple imprisonment, fined five hundred pounds, and condemned to pay all costs. Had Colonel Baker been a less distinguished man, he would doubtless have been much more severely punished. The offence he has been guilty of is an exceedingly serious one, for he was the means of making a defenceless girl put her life in imminent peril in order to save her honour. The story of the train whirling rapidly along, the wretched girl hanging backwards out of the carriage and screaming for assistance, the excitement of the passengers in adjoining carriages, who momentarily expected to see her drop back and be smashed upon the line, and their efforts to get the train brought to a stand, reads more like one of the sensational scenes in a nov

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE CASE OF COLONEL BAKER.—VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST, 9.50 P. M.

Colonel Baker has been found guilty of an indecent assault and a common assault, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months without hard labour, a fine of five hundred pounds and to pay all costs.

[This telegram we published yesterday at 6 A.M.; Reuter's telegram, making the same announcement and printed below, was received at 7 P.M., or 13 hours afterwards.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONVICTION OF COLONEL BAKER.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST.

Colonel Valentine Baker has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour, together with a fine of £500 and all the costs.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 2nd ultimo, arrived at Southampton on the 1st instant.

THE PRINCE OF MILAN.

LONDON, 3RD. AUGUST.

The Prince of Milan has gone to Vienna.

OBITUARY.—Ex-President Johnson.

THE METRICAL SYSTEM IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, 3RD AUGUST.

The Khedive has ordered the enforcement o the Metrical System in Egypt from the 1st January, 1875.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

BELGRADE, 3RD AUGUST.

Popular feeling throughout Servia is much excited by the disturbances in Herzegovina and shows itself in favour of the insurgents.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool and London Cotton Markets are to-day closed owing to holidays.

Arrival.—Australia.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 3rd August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 40 cents.

CARWAR, 3rd August, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. 4. Ther. 84. Bar. 29·94. Fall of rain 23 cents.

MANGALORE, 3rd August, 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind Westerly. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·83.

TUTICORIN, 3rd August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind E. S. E. Ther. 86. Bar. 29·85.

VENGORLA, 3rd August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 13 cents.

SIR LEWIS PELLY seems to be as succe sful in love as in war. We believe that since he has gone home he has, as the London fashionable papers say, "arranged" a marriage with Sir Bartle's second daughter; and rumour that has reached Bombay says Sir Lewis is to be the next Governor of Bombay.

THE Srinagar correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—"The Maharajah gave a grand dinner to European ladies and gentlemen on the evening of the 23rd at the Sher Gari Palace. More than thirty were present. After dinner there was a capital display of fireworks on the river. The shore opposite the Palace was brilliantly illuminated the whole evening, high wooden frames having been placed on boats with multitudes of stands for lamps."

THE Peshawur correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* states that it is rumoured that the British Government had sent Rs. 12,000 each to Sheredil Khan, to the son of Ghazn Khan, Dairwalls, and the Khan of Bajour, with letters. The money and letters were intercepted in transit by the men of the Moolla Sahib of Swat, who took them to the latter. The Moolla Sahib was very much annoyed with the parties to whom the money and letters were transmitted, and summoned Sheredil Khan for the purpose of expressing his anger to him. The money and letters have been retained by the Moolla Sahib.

IT would appear that too much was made in the *Ceylon Observer* of the race out from Port Said, in which the *Eldorado* beat the *Pekin*. Captain Bainbridge, of the swifter-sailing steamer, has written to the Colombo paper to modify the account which was published. He says:—"In your favourable account of the outward passage of the above steamer under my command, in your issue of yesterday, I notice one or two small inaccuracies it may be worth while to point out. Our delay at Malta was for sixteen hours (not three and-a-half days) which time is included in the 3½ days total stoppages for Port Said, the Canal, and Suez. Again the *Pekin* left Suez eight hours, not eighteen, in advance of the *Eldorado*."

THERE is a report current that, owing to the increasing insolence of the Moplahs in Cochin, a detachment of European soldiers is to be stationed there at once. But, asks the *Madras Mail*, why send soldiers when the sea is open, and a sloop of war and her boats on the coast could command, not only Cochin, but minds of inland waters? European soldiers in Cochin might do something to protect the oil yards and the Government stock of coals, but a hundred blue jackets and marines in a handy vessel, officered by men who know something of the coast and the immediate interior, would go far to establish a respect for the power of the British Government that fades away in the presence of a Deputy Collector and a few policemen.

THE Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary writes as follows regarding the entertainment to the Chief Justice given by the vakeels of the High Court;—"The dinner to the new Chief Justice by the Bar has been followed by a grand entertainment to that gentleman by the Vakeels of the High Court. Baboo Jagadanund Mookerjee, the Junior Government Pleader, and a Hindoo of wealth and standing, placed his house at the disposal of the hosts, and thither last Friday evening repaired such as were bidden to the feast. Dancing girls, conjurers, both male and female, and musicians of sorts, divided the pleasures of the night. The rooms, gorgeous in their marble floors and fancifully decorated walls, were crowded to excess, and the heat was oppressive. A stray sofa or empty book case was the only furniture visible, put in, seemingly, to give the place an English look. A Persian conjurer excited interest by his voluble talk, and a monotonous, though not unmusical chant, which accompanied all his tricks. One irrepressible old woman managed to edge her way to the side of the Chief Justice with her basket for the usual *largesse*. The piece of silver which dropped, in answer to her request, did not, however, satisfy her sense of the justness of things, and she was hustled away protesting loudly against the comparative poverty of the gift which had been bestowed on her by so exalted an official."

SUBSCRIBERS to the various Murree Sweeps will be surprised perhaps to read the following extract from the Lahore paper:—"We hear from Murree that the Committee of the Sweeps, which have from time to time been drawn at that Sanitarium, have made over the whole of the proceeds realized by the five per cent. deductions from time to time made from the various Derby and Leger Sweeps to the Murree Club proprietary. It will be remembered that for the last five or six years sweeps have been got up at Murree, in aid of one special object—namely, the erection of a public Racquet Court at Murree. The total sum which has accumulated from these sweeps amounts, we are told, to Rs. 5,000, and this sum has become the property of the Murree Club. Now, we do not for a moment say that the supporters of the Murree Sweeps were in any way influenced in patronising them by the fact that their ostensible object was to obtain funds for any particular public purpose; but inasmuch as the committee pledged themselves to spend the money in a particular way—namely, in building a *Station* Racquet Court at Murree, which it was always understood would be public property—it seems to us that in handing it over to a private proprietary they have somewhat exceeded their authority as trustees of the Racquet Court funds. That the Murree Club is a private institution, we suppose no one will dispute, and we see no more reason why this proprietary should be any more favored than the proprietors of any of the Murree Hotels, or indeed any private individual."

WE read in a Madras paper that on the 24th July John Beeby, a European head constable employed in the town of Nellore, was charged before the District Magistrate of North Arcot, with having wrongfully arrested and confined one Samuel Grogan against whom he had a private grudge. It was proved that Grogan was returning home quite sober one night, and was passing by the station house, when Beeby rushed out, seized him, and called some Police constables, who dragged him into the station lock-up, where he was kept all night. Grogan wisely abstained from lying down on the floor of the lock-up, as there was no bed or mat, for fear he should soil his clothes, and look as if he had been drunk. Early in the morning when he was released on bail from the lock-up, he at once hastened to the house of the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Lister, informed him of what had occurred, and begged him to take notice of his complete sobriety. When the Joint Magistrate held his Court that day, Beeby charged Grogan with having been speechlessly drunk and incapable on the road near the station house the night before. The Joint Magistrate dismissed the charge as false, and Grogan in his turn complained of the treatment he had sustained at the hands of the Police. The District Magistrate convicted Beeby, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment; and Beeby at once shook his fist, and broke out into the foulest abuse addressed to an officer who was sitting in Court as a spectator, who was no way connected with the case. When taken out of the Court, Beeby wrote upon the wall of the verandah obscene abuse of the Magistrate and of the gentleman whom he imagined to be instrumental in his conviction. For this grave contempt of Court he was sentenced to a fine by the District Magistrate, who has however since then made a reference to the High Court in view to his order being set aside, and the prisoner committed for trial before the Court of Sessions.

THE *Friend of India*:—The Sunday question, which has been much agitated of late in connection with the Brighton Aquarium case, is one which, more than most questions, affects the happiness and well-being of the mass of the people, and it is one that will certainly be settled before long by the feeling of the nation. Sabbatarian tyranny not only does no good, but a great amount of evil. It is adverse to the health, comfort and intelligence of the working multitudes of our cities, and being totally at variance with the spirit, and, we believe, with the plain teaching of scriptural Christianity, cannot further their spiritual interests; though it may, and probably does, retard them. Christian Sabbatarianism, if not indigenous in Scotland, has attained its highest development there. The reign of the Puritans was too brief in England to allow Sabbatarianism in its extreme form to get firmly established. It was the product of a rural people, and among such a people was probably, to a certain extent, good. Those who spend their six days toiling and travelling in the open country among woods, hills, streams and meadows, may be none the worse, but probably the better, if on Sunday they are led to confine themselves to the house and the book,—it being remembered that the study and confinement of the day is diversified by a walk, sometimes of miles, to church and home again. The consequence is that many who have been trained in the rural districts of Scotland are quite unable to sympathise with the outcry against Scotch Sabbatarianism. It is when the product of the fields is transplanted to our large cities, that it degenerates into a poisonous plant. The truth is—not that the Puritan mode of keeping Sunday is in all cases bad, as we believe in rural districts it is often far otherwise—but that Sabbatarians claim, against all evidence, Scriptural authority for their practice, and endeavour to impose it on others for whom it is unsuitable and the injurious. How to keep the Christian day of rest is eminently a question for the exercise of Christian liberty, and with regard to which every man ought to be fully persuaded in his own mind.

THE *Pioneer* states that information has been received from the North-West Frontier of an occurrence which, only by what may be considered a mere chance, did not end in a serious calamity. In the Dehra Ghazi Khan district, as many of our readers may be aware, extensive engineering works have been devised to hold back the inundations caused by the annual rising of the Indus, which are wont to flood miles of country on either side of its erratic course. These new embankments are intended to take the place of the less substantial *bunds* of earlier construction, which are gradually disappearing before the erosion of the river. In the space between the old works and the new, in the Jainpur Tehsil, lie a number of small hamlets and scattered huts, containing something like a thousand inhabitants, who are, apparently, either slow to apprehend the danger of their location or characteristically tenacious of deserting it. As the river lately rose, the canal officers apprized the civil authorities of the coming floods, that the villagers might be warned of their danger. The Deputy Commissioner appears to have recorded the advice, and issued his orders to the tehsildar; the tehsildar appears to have deputed his duty to a chowkeedar, and the chowkeedar to have done nothing. The Indus rose; the threatened inundations followed; the nearest *bunds* were carried away. A week or ten days later, as the Assistant Engineer in charge of the new works was sailing over the floods in his boat, in and out of almost impenetrable jungle and wrecks of villages, he came upon groups of helpless natives perched like monkeys upon the highest points about, and, at once making for the nearest ghat, despatched large country-boats to the rescue and brought away all that could be discovered. When our correspondent wrote, there had been an almost daily "find" of washed out wretches in a like predicament, whom the canal officers were untiring in their exertions to relieve. The above facts reach us well vouched for, and we think that the local Government should call for some explanation of the affair. We are glad to hear that the new embankments above referred to, which were designed by Mr. Garbett, C. E., are standing the pressure perfectly.

THE LATEST AND LEAST RELIABLE.

(*Friend of India.*)

A CONTEMPORARY has heard—whether among the voices of the night, when the wheels of Queen Mab were on his sweetly parted lips, or by the regular auditory or optic channel by which his information usually reaches him we cannot certainly, he does not inform us—hint or suggestion, or something short, at least of authoritative information, that the negotiations with Burmah are being weakly protracted, in order that the war may be put off till after the Prince has come and gone.

Of too, too true—though, happily, they flow but seldom—strange and incommunicable sources of information; or, shall we call them founts of inspiration? And the information has, with the usual mystery, been recently conveyed to us, that the Burmese war is being purposely deferred, till the Prince has come, but not till he has gone. We have been reminded that the Prince is a British Prince and Field Marshal, and that, as a genuine Britisher, he loves a stand-up fight, and, as a young Field Marshal, he is burning with warlike fire. Pigeon-shooting and deer stalking are tame sport to one on whom Father Mars has cast the *paludamentum*, and cannot for ever satisfy the lofty aspirations of the son of Queen Victoria. He longs to prove that he has a soul above pigeons, and so we are given to understand that he does not merely purpose to exchange pigeons for pigs, and the "antlered monarch of the wood" for the *instar montis* crusher of the Indian jungles. Not to hunt elephants is our gallant Prince approaching: he comes to take vengeance upon the lord of the elephants, yea, upon the lord of the white elephant, the goldenfooted barbarian of Burmah.

If it would be as much as toldclears that we are utterly destitute of the faculty of wonder were we to assert that this information caused us no surprise. That the heir-apparent of the Queen of Britain and Empress of India, the good-humoured Prince who is destined to be the type of politicial parties in the English constitution, the cardinal point of the nation, whose reign we love so well to look forward to, that we pray earnestly that the happiness of doing so may be continued to us for many years to come—that he should be permitted to risk his royal person, and invaluable life, in leading our troops to battle against barbaric arms—not merely to shoot, but, good heavens, to be shot at!—can the Powers that rule the destinies of the British Colleges permit it so to be! Half incredulous and half alarmed, we have been—we confess it—for several hours, in a state of week bewilderment, sometimes murmuring with natural pathos,

> "How should the Prince die!
> With red spur deep in maddening charger's flank,
> Heading the rush that cleaves the foeman's ranks,
> And shouting some time-famous battle-cry!"

and again, mute, and dumb-foundered, with a mingled din in our ears, compounded of the shock of elephants, the crash of forests, the roar of artillery, the down-rushing of pagodas, and the clash and clatter of golden umbrellas.

O! happy *Pioneer*, blest were they dreams, and wrot were the visions of thy head upon thy pillows. Would that we were inspired as thou art. The very thought of them brings us relief, and we cast our hallucinations—for so we begin to think them—to the winds, and find peace in the recollection of thy "Prince's Dream." For to thee are known the secrets, yea, even the dreams, of Princes. A Daniel art thou in this latter day, to whom is revealed both the dream and its interpretation. O Belthazzar of the Doab, whom the Himalayan gods and goddesses visit, and inspire with knowledge unattainable in the thick and soporific air of this Gangetic Delta, to these we appeal. Tell us, we entreat thee, that our demands is delusive, and that the Prince must not, cannot, will not, fight the King of Burmah.

We are out of the trance. The painful ecstasy is over, and we fervently pray that we may never be inspired in like manner any more. We resolve henceforth to detest and abjure all demonic communications; and as regards the Prince's visit while welcoming all information that Belthazzar can give us we shall calmly wait to see, what we shall see carefully nothing meanwhile our loyalty and our rupees. For we hope to expend a large stock of both when the hour has come and the man.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favour. It replaces the unctuous application to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of effusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. KEAY & Co. Esquire House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PROPOSED RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BOMBAY.

DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY AT THE TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY turned out right royally yesterday to make proper arrangements for welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a fitting manner on his first landing in this country in November next. The requisition to the Sheriff to hold a public meeting of the inhabitants in the Town Hall for carrying that object into effect was cheerfully responded to by all classes of the community; and judging from the attendance at yesterday's meeting and the warmth and eloquence of the addresses—the "words that breathed and the thoughts that burned"—there need be no fear of complete success attending the undertaking. The Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Westropp, presided. Nearly all the Judges of the High Court, and the leading European and native merchants and citizens of Bombay were present.

Mr. Nana Morojee, Sheriff of Bombay, opened the proceedings by reading the requisition addressed to him, and requesting the meeting to elect their chairman.

It was thereupon proposed by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., and seconded by Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.,—That the Hon'ble Sir Michael Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, be requested to take the chair.

Sir Michael Westropp, who was received with loud applause, said—Gentlemen, you are well aware doubtless of the cause of our being assembled here this day. Nothing can be more just or natural than that the Heir Apparent of the British Crown should be anxious to visit the country which is justly called the brightest jewel in the British Crown—the jewel which is most admired, if not most envied by foreign nations—while he is yet unburdened by the cares of sovereignty—which cares, we hope, may yet be long deferred from him. (Hear, hear.) We must feel that His Royal Highness in desiring to seize this opportunity, while in the vigour of youth, of seeing this country and its interesting inhabitants, who inherit an antique reputation which is the admiration of all scholars and civilised nations, is also displaying a wise and laudable resolution. No doubt you all recollect whose son he is. You all know that he is the son of one to whom, amongst the sovereigns of any age or any country, it would be difficult to name a rival in the respect and love which her subjects in both hemispheres bear to her. (Applause). Again, His Royal Highness's father was one of the most accomplished Princes who have ever lived. Prince Albert was removed before his time, but his good name will long survive. (Applause.) His aim was ever to benefit the country with which his interests were wedded as well as the interests of all mankind. (Applause.) That Prince Albert's son will be right loyally received here, any one who has been acquainted with Bombay for as many years as I have been may be well assured. I have no doubt that the loyalty of Bombay will be on a par with the well-known liberality and munificence which it has exhibited on previous occasions (Hear, hear.) It is intended, I believe, to illuminate the city and otherwise decorate it in honour of His Royal Highness's arrival. It is also proposed to give an entertainment to those who may accompany the Prince from their own shores to ours; and if the funds will permit—and I trust that they will be of such a description as will make our exertions in this respect a credit to Bombay—we shall endeavour to secure some such permanent memorial of the Prince's visit to Bombay as will be a worthy addition to the other splendid ornaments of this city. It has been suggested that an equestrian statue would be the most suitable memorial; but the carrying out of that idea must depend upon the degree of liberality with which our summons to the citizens of Bombay may be met. That it will be great I have no doubt. One other point I am well assured will add to the auspiciousness of this occasion, and that is that His Royal Highness will be accompanied to this country by one whose name is a household word in Bombay—(hear, hear)—a true friend of the people of India, one who has always taken the deepest interest in a country with which his interests have been greatly bound up. I need scarcely name Sir Bartle Frere. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that any predisposition regarding the people of India with which the Prince may come to this country will, with such a companion, be of the most friendly character. (Hear, hear.) I shall conclude by hoping that when the Prince of Wales comes here Bombay will show itself equal to the occasion. (Loud applause.)

SECOND RESOLUTION.

The next resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble A. R Scoble, and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I.—That the Municipal Corporation be requested, as the representative of the city, to arrange for the presentation of an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, in moving the resolution, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I indeed rejoice to see collected here this day so large and influential a meeting. It is an omen that the suggestion which the chairman has just made will be fully realised, because I see around me all classes of the people uniting in the common object of determining to give His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a hearty welcome to this country. (Applause.) It is not yet four years ago since Bombay, in common with the rest of the Indian empire, sat waiting anxiously day by day for the telegrams that flashed to us the news of the Prince of Wales's serious illness. No one can forget the intense personal anxiety which all classes of the people here manifested on that occasion—the almost fearful anxiety with which the citizens thronged around the newspaper offices in order that one glance might be obtained at tidings which were to be harbingers of either joy or grief. Now, gentlemen, we have the Prince restored to health and vigour, and turning to the happy and immediate future we enjoy the prospect of seeing His Royal Highness in our midst where he hopes to realise the dream of his life. (Hear, hear.) After enjoying the advantages which few but Princes can command for a long space of ours if the reality does not equal the dream. (Applause.) It should be our study to let the Prince see India under circumstances which will give him the most favourable and delightful view of her people and her institutions. I am sure we shall all lend ourselves to the work with our greatest vigour. Here in Bombay I think, gentlemen, that we may all say it will be no fault or failure of duty cast upon us, because this little island upon which we crowd and struggle was the dowry of a Prince of Portugal to the English Princess whom he married. It is pleasing, therefore, to think that the first place in India upon which the Prince will set his foot was a gift to one of his ancestors. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I am sure we all recognise the honour paid to India and to Bombay by His Royal Highness's intention to come among us, and I feel that we shall do our utmost to realise the programme which has been sketched out for us by our chairman—that there shall be a glad and handsome reception, and that there shall be some fitting memorial of the Royal visit. It is difficult, perhaps, at the outset to determine details of this scheme which will ultimately be carried out, and which has doubtless been assuming more or less shape in every man's mind during the last few months; but we have had it portrayed in a general way by the chairman—and he is a gentleman who does not go back from his word—(laughter)—and we should endeavour to carry out that programme through the committee whom we shall entrust with the duty of executing the views of the inhabitants of this city. The proposition which I have to make is far the carrying out of a very simple, but I think important, part of the programme. We have here in Bombay a representative body—a body not altogether nominated by Government, but a body constituted largely of gentlemen who are the elect of their fellow citizens—I mean the Municipal Corporation. It has always struck me that perhaps it is rather hard that a Royal Prince should be met by an address wherever he goes; but though it may be troublesome to be always receiving addresses, it is always done, and always will be done, by distinguished visitors such as His Royal Highness. What I have to propose is that the Municipal Corporation shall present an address of welcome to the Prince. (Hear, hear.) I think you will consider that this is, at all events, a proper thing to do, and though I will not venture to hint what the address should say, yet I may hazard one suggestion, and that is that the Corporation should make it short. (Laughter and applause). Let them make it as hearty as possible, but do not let them make it prolix.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in seconding the resolution, said—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been so forcibly put to the meeting by my hon'ble and learned friend the Advocate General. I have no doubt that the Municipal Corporation will be equal to the important duty which the citizens of Bombay have under this resolution assigned to them, and that the arrangements which will be made by the representative of the city for doing honour to the Royal visitor whom we shortly expect here will be worthy of the occasion, reflect credit on Bombay which has always been distinguished for the loyalty of its inhabitants, and be of such a character that the masses of our citizens, not a mere section of them, may take part in the welcome. (Applause.) It is no common place or ordinary event which has brought us together here to-day. We recollect the gratification which we felt when we welcomed a few years ago His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to our city, but we have now the prospect of entertaining a still higher personage in the Heir Apparent to the Throne of England and the Sovereignty of this Empire—(Cheers)—and I am sure that not only for his own sake but also from feelings of loyal attachment to our beloved Queen, the citizens of Bombay will show their appreciation of the honour of this visit by extending to her beloved son, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, not only a respectful and loyal but a hearty and genial welcome. (Applause.)

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

It was then proposed by J. M. Maclean, Esq., and seconded by Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Kt.—That Government be requested to allow the Port Trust and Esplanade Fee Fund Committee to join with the Committee this day appointed in making arrangements for the proper reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G.

Mr. Maclean, in proposing the above resolution, said—It happily needs little eloquence on my part to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the meeting. However willing we may all be, as private citizens, to give freely of our means in order to ensure for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a splendid reception here, none of us are likely to reject the help of contributions—not of other people's money, but from the funds of the various tax-collecting public bodies of Bombay towards enabling us to give effect to our loyal wishes. (Hear, hear.) The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee collects a large revenue by fees of one kind or another; and, as it has always been looked upon as a reservoir from which the Municipality may draw a supply of money for special occasions, I do not suppose the Government will refuse us its aid now. The Port Trust stands on a different footing. It has up to this time received a good deal from Bombay, but it has not been able to give us anything back again. (A laugh.) The co-operation of the Port Trust is, however, necessary to impart some degree of diversity to the programme of the Prince's reception. We all know how cheerfully and with what a genial grace the Prince of Wales performs the most irksome duties of State; but I fancy it is quite possible that, when he comes here, His Royal Highness may get tired of receiving addresses, laying foundation stones, and even of spending his money at the most charming of fancy bazaars,—(Cheers)—and may begin to pine for something more festive perhaps, or at all events for something more distinctively Oriental and out of the ordinary course of what he has been accustomed to at home. Now, I believe the most agreeable recollections of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit here are connected with the trip to Elephanta organized by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald; and, without presuming to add to the Chairman's programme, I think a similar water party with an illumination not only of the caves but of the shipping which will throng our harbour while the Prince is among us will display in the most effective manner the peculiar and distinctive beauties of Bombay scenery and leave a lasting impression on our Royal visitor's mind. The Port Trust, which claims the whole harbour as its domain, may fitly bear a portion, if not the whole charge of such an entertainment. We might have some hesitation in calling on the Port Trust for help in this matter, if its finances were not improving; but I am told that its revenues have greatly increased this year, and that it will probably have a small surplus instead of the usual deficit at the end of the year. (Applause.) We must consider, too, that the Trust will make a good deal out of the Prince's visit. The swarm of private yachts and steamers conveying curious sightseers to our port will all bring grist to the mill of the Port Trust; and I am afraid to calculate how much the Bunder Fees will bring in on the tiffin-baskets and soda-water bottles of the crowds of tourists who will go over to see Elephanta on their own account. (A laugh.) Without, however, going further into such matters of detail, I think it may be taken for granted that all public bodies in this city should co-operate in welcoming His Royal Highness to Bombay; and I am sure the gentlemen who form the Board of Trustees are the last persons to shrink from bearing their share of the cost of performing this agreeable and important duty. (Applause.)

Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, in seconding the resolution, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion which has been proposed by Mr. Maclean. I will, I have no doubt, meet with the cordial approval of this meeting. As Bombay is the first seaport that will be privileged to welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his landing on Indian soil, the estimable gentlemen who are entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Port Trust and Esplanade Fee Fund in conjunction with the members of the Municipal Corporation will, I feel certain, spare no pains nor expense to give the most magnificent reception to His Royal Highness and make all the necessary preparations for decorating the harbour of Bombay, which is the finest in India. (Hear, hear.) The visit of the Heir Apparent of our gracious Sovereign will be a memorable event in the history of Bombay, and as such ought to be celebrated with great pomp and rejoicing by all classes of the people who will vie with each other in doing everything in their power to give a most enthusiastic welcome to their future King, the pride and hope of England. (Applause.)

The third resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

FOURTH RESOLUTION.

It was next proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Esq.,—That the men of the Flying Squadron and children from the schools now in Bombay be entertained with the funds at the disposal of the committee this day appointed.

Mr. Justice Bayley said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—The resolution which I am about to offer for your acceptance partakes somewhat of an aquatic character and is also to a certain extent gastronomic. You will recollect that a few years ago one of the most successful entertainments ever given here was given to the non-commissioned officers and sailors of the flying squadron—an entertainment which I beg leave to say, owed very much of its success to the indefatigable exertions of the then secretary, Major Prendergast Walshe. (Hear, hear.) It is now proposed to give in November next an entertainment somewhat similar in character to the sailors of the flying squadron, and it is likewise proposed to give an entertainment to the children of the various schools in Bombay. (Applause) I therefore, gentlemen, without any further preface propose the resolution.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, in seconding the resolution, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding this proposition. When His Royal Highness will be our distinguished host upon his intended visit to this country, I think it will be a most fitting compliment to the Prince that we should entertain the gallant and chivalrous party—the Squadron—who will be the companions of his journey. To entertain the British sailor is always a most grateful and pleasing thing. (Hear, hear.) He is the defender of our realm, and has a perpetual claim upon our gratitude; but under present circumstances the officers and men of the Squadron will have additional claim upon us, and there will be a peculiar charm in entertaining them upon this present occasion. I hope all the great success as was the entertainment which Bombay gave to the officers and men of the Flying Squadron which visited our harbour a few years ago. Another object of the entertainment proposed to be given upon this occasion is a most interesting part of our society—the little children from our schools (Applause.) Here indeed you will agree that the proposal is a most acceptable one. The proposal is made with the view of connecting their early reminiscences with the advent of His Royal Highness into our country. When they grow up it will be a pleasant recollection to them that when at school the visit of the Prince was especially brought home to them, and they will learn from now to respect and love the Prince in honor of whom the entertainment is given. (Cheers.) The sight of the little children too,—the future hope of India feasting and rejoicing in welcoming him—will be a pleasing sight to our Royal guest. I think altogether the proposition I am seconding hardly needs any comment to recommend it to your acceptance. (Applause.)

The fourth resolution was then passed unanimously.

FIFTH RESOLUTION.

Proposed by Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay.—That a public subscription be raised for illuminating and decorating the city and for such other purposes as the committee may determine in connection with and commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., and that the following gentlemen may be appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect these and the other objects of this meeting:—The Hon Sir Michael Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon Mr Justice L H Bayley, the Hon Mr Justice Green, the Hon Mr Justice Kemball, the Hon Mr Justice Marriott, the Hon Mr Justice Pinhey, the Hon Mr Justice Nanabhoy Haridas, the Hon A R Scoble, the Hon Donald Graham, the Hon Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee, the Hon Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayen Mundlick, His Highness Aga Khan, His Highness Ali Shah, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bt, C S I, Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Kt, C S I, Brigadier General Phayre, CB, Colonel Ballard, C S I, L R Ashburner, Esq. C S I, F H Souter, Esq. C S I, J A Forbes, Esq. F R Jehanbhoy, Esq., Aga Haji Gesai Abadin, Esq, Ardaser Hormusjee Wadia, Esq. Atmaram Pandurang, Esq, M Balfour, Esq, G Barnett, Esq, H W Barrow, Esq, Colonel G M Battye, C E Bene, Esq, Thos. Blaney, Esq. J K Bythell, Esq, Bhugwandass Purshotamdass, Esq, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Esq, C P Cooper, Esq, C Currey, Esq, S A de Carvalho, Esq, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq, (Doctor) Cumrodin Tyabji, Esq, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq, M B de Quadros, Esq, Dhirajlal Mathuradass, Esq, C. Douglas, Esq., Major Ducat, R. E., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq, Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq. Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee Patel. Dwarkadass Vasonjee, Esq. A. Edginton, Esq, J. M. Filgate, Esq, Launcelot Fletcher, Esq, E M. Fogo, Esq. Chas. E. Fox, Esq, Hirjibhoy Cassumbhai Gazjee, Esq, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq, Henry Gamble, Esq; Grattan Geary, Esq. John Gordon, Esq, A. M. Gubbay, Esq, A. C Gumpert, Esq, W. G. Hall, Esq. Lieut. Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., R. V. Hearn, Esq, T. G. Hewett, Esq, Surgeon Major, G. F. Henry, Esq, W. G. Hunter, Esq, Principal Grant Medical College, Haji Ismail Mamuljee Sulaman, Esq, Haji Ismael bin Haji Habib, Esq, Heerjeebhai Hormusji Setna, Esq, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq., Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq, Ibrahim Noordin, Esq, H E Jacomb, Esq, F G Joynt, Esq, Surgeon Major, The Ven Archdeacon Leigh-Lye, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq, Cassinath Trimbuck Telang, Esq, D K Kemp, Esq, Kesowjee Naik, Esq, Khatao Makanji, Esq, F L Latham, Esq, W Lang, Esq, H P LeMesurier, Esq, J Lumsdaine, Esq, Surgeon Major, Lakmidass Khimjee, Esq, Georgo S Lynch, Esq, J Macdonald, Esq, Dr J T Maokenzie, J M Maclean, Esq, C J Mayhew, Esq W B Manuel, Esq, Captain Marryat, R E, F Mathew, Esq, H Maxwell, Esq, Lt H Morland, I N, A Morrison, Esq, E B Moses, Esq, Manockjee Cursetjee Nowrojee, Esq, Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq, Merwanjee Framjee Pandsy, Esq, Morarjee Gokuldass, Esq, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq., Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq, Nusserwanjee Manackjee Petit, Esq., P. A. R. Oldfield, Esq., J. O'Leary, Esq., Arthur C. Oliphant, Esq., J. W. Orr, Esq, W. G. Pedder, Esq., Manockjee Pigot, Esq, Antonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq, Phirozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Esq., Poonalal Pooranchand, Esq, C. M. I. Pollock, Esq., G. F. Rimington, Esq., P. W. Robertson, Esq., J. W. Robertson, Esq., C. S. Captain G. T. Robinson, I. N., Rahimtoola Mahomed Sagani, Esq., Raghoonath Narayan Khote, Esq., E. D. Sassoon, Esq., Major Scanlan, R. E. Shantaram Narayen, Esq, Sewlall Motecal, Esq, Shantaram Narayen, Esq, Dr Shantaram Vithul, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq, Dr Sakharam Arjoon, G W Terry, Esq, Col. Thacker, Tapidass Varjdass, Esq, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Esq, Varjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq, Vensyeck Ramchandra Luximon, Esq, Vensyeckrow Wasudewjee, Esq, Major J Walsh, R S Walton, Esq, J L Warden, Esq. W C Webb, Esq, Dr T Weir, W Wordsworth, Esq, and Rev John Wilson, DD.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in moving the above resolution, said—As I am deeply impressed with the idea of the immense importance of the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country, and of the great and good results which are likely to accrue from such an event, I came to this Hall with the intention of addressing the meeting at some length, but I find that most of the sentiments which I entertain, in connection with the said visit, have been most ably and eloquently expressed by your Lordship and the gentlemen who have preceded me, and in language far more graceful than I can pretend to command. I will therefore not take up the time of this meeting by reiterating the same sentiments with my own feeble tongue, but will proceed to the agreeable duty which has been entrusted to me with as few observations as possible. Some years ago when I stood within a few feet of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the ever-to-be-lamented Prince Consort at Kensington Gardens, and when my attention was wholly engrossed in one object only, namely, in looking at the pleasant countenance of His Royal Highness, thinking that another opportunity may not occur when I would be so fortunate as to have a glance of my future king, I never dreamt that I, along with the millions of the people of India would have the immense gratification and the high privilege of welcoming His Royal Highness to the land of the rajahs, and of seeing him in our own country. No more joyous news could have been flashed to this country than the welcome intelligence received two months ago of His Royal Highness's desire to visit this land of many nations. Ever since the receipt of that most happy intelligence, every heart has most fervently wished that event to occur as soon as possible, and I have heard many exclaim, "oh! when shall November come that we may see our illustrious Prince amongst us." When about three years ago His Royal Highness's health was the subject of immense anxiety, all India sent up prayers to the feet of the Great Creator to restore His Royal Highness to health and to preserve him eventually for the first throne in Europe, but to second which now is only a distinction or whether it is a mere idle boast. I am sure the inhabitants of Bombay, as is their wont on great occasions, will not fail to come out not only with addresses glowing with expressions of fervent loyalty and enthusiastic devotion, but that they will give their feelings some tangible form

thought is rare among the lower creation. I once, however, had a large dog which, when it saw me ready to start on a journey, would try and get hold of a bone or something of the kind, and take that down with it to his miliway, in order to relieve the tedium of confinement in the dog-box, and, of course, animals bring food to their young. At Baramula I took leave of the great valley of Kashmir. From that town a path leads up to the mountain-down of Gulmarg, the most favourite of the sanitariums of Kashmir, and form whence a splendid view may be obtained of the woundertul 16,000-foot peak of Nanglea Parbat, which rises about a hundred miles to the north, between the districts of Chilas and Astor. Immediately below Barsmula, and after leaving the great valley, the Jhelam changes its character, and becomes a swift, furious river, on which boats cannot be used at all, except at one or two calmer places, were they are used for ferries, being attached by ropes to the bank. Along these are paths on both sides of that river, but that on the left or southern bank is much preferable, both because the bridle-road is better, and and it is much more shaded. Seven easy marches took me to the town of Mozafarabad, an I did not enjoy that part of may journey the less that I have almost nothing say about it. The scenery is most beautiful, and fills the mind with a sense of calm pleasure. Though the valley is narrow it is thickly wooded, and the dark forest glades spread out here, and there, into more open spaces, with green meadows Great Black precipices alternate with wooded slopes; there are beautiful halting places under immense trees and the path often descends into the cool gorges, where there are picturesque bridges over the foaming mountain streams. It must be delightful to come on this valley in April or May from the burned-up plains of India it might revive even a dying man. Among the trees there were flocks of monkeys, which drove my Tibetan dogs frantic; and bears are to be found in the wild mountain valleys which branch off from this larger valley. The rest-houses erected by the Maharaja of Kashmir were not free from insects, especially fleas, and my bridle-path went up and down more than was strictly necessary; but I hear better houses have been erected, or are in course of erection, and the road is being improved. As no charge was made for stopping in the rest-houses, one could not complain of them; but the new houses are to be charged for like travellers' bungalows in British India.

Mozafarabad is one of the lidest parts of the river, a Kashmiri said to me, "Decoo," or, "Look here, Sahib!" and plunged from a high rock into the foaming stream. The most obvious conclusion was that he had found life and the Maharaja's officers too much for him; but he reappeared a long way down, towed about by the river, and displayed the most wonderful swimming I have seen.

Mozafarabad is in the corner of the junction between the Jhelam and the Kisben Ganga, or the river of Krishna. The valley of the latter stream is for the most part, a mere chasm among the mountains, and some of its scenery is said to be exceedingly wild and beautiful. Mozafarabad is an important town, with about twelve hundred families, and a large fort, and stands on the last and lowest ridge of the mountains which form the watershed between the two rivers. Here I left the road, which takes on to the hill-station of Mari and to the Panjab plains at Rawal Pindi, and crossed the Kisben Ganga, as well as the Jhelam, in order to proceed to Abbotabad and the Afghan border.

Mozafarabad is only 2,470 feet high, and a steep mountain ridge separates it from the more elevated valley of the Kunhar river, which is inhabited by Afghans who are under the dominion of Great Britain. On passing from the Kashmir to the English border I found an excellent path, on which mountain guns might easily be carried, and descended on the village of Gurhi Habbi, where large-bodied, often fair-complexioned, Afghans filled the streets. This place is too close to the border of Afghanistan to be altogether a safe retreat; but there are a large number of armed policemen about it.

The next day took me along a beautiful road over another but a low mountain pass, and winding among hills which were thickly covered with pines and cedars. The forest here was truly magnificent, and perfect still ness reigned under its shade. Emerging from that, I came down on the broad Pukli valley, on the other side of which, but at some distance, were visible the wooded heights of the Mataban, or Black mountain, which was the scene of one of the most bloodless of our hill-cam paigns. I stopped that night of the 4th November at Mansera, and witnessed a total eclipse of the moon which was then at the full. This seemed to cause a good deal of consternation among the people of the village, and they moaned and wailed as if the heavens and the earth were in danger of passing away.

Another day took me to Abbotabad, which is a considerable military station, and commands a large portion of the frontier. It is 4,166 feet high, and being a little above the thirty-fourth degree of north latitude it has a cool and fine climate. A good deal of rain fell during the few days that I was there, and the air felt very much like that of a wet English September or October; while the church and the character of the houses gave the place quite an English look. Rising close above it, at the height of 9,000 feet, there is a sanitarium of Tandiani, which can easily be reached in a very few hours, so that the officers stationed at this place are particularly fortunate. I wonder it is not more taken advantage of for European troops. Not even excepting artillerymen, all the troops there were Goorkhas, Punjabis, or Hindusthanis; but no doubt there are military reasons for this. Abbotabad being so far from any railway: but it stands to reason that an important frontier-station of this kind would be much the better of an English force.

Anglo-Indian society shows to advantage in these secluded military stations, and I was at once made to feel quite at home by the officers and their families at Abbotabad. I had the advantage, too, of being the guest of General Keyes, an officer who distinguished himself greatly in the Umbeyla campaign, in which he was wounded, and who commanded the whole of the frontier forces, from Kashmir round the northern border to Peshawar, and from Peshawar, excluding the District of that name, down to Dera Ghazi Khan, a little below Multan. This, of course, involves the direction of many regiments; and the officer commanding the frontier is not properly under the Commander-in-Chief in India, but under the direction of the Punjab Government. In the Peshawar district, which occurs in the midst of his border, the state of matters is different, all the large number of troops there being directly under the Commander-in-Chief. That seems an anomalous state of affairs; but the reason for it is, that the Afghan frontier being exceedingly difficult to manage, the Government of the Punjab is supposed to require a large body of troops on that frontier at its own disposal, while it is equally necessary for the Commander-in-Chief in India to have a large force under his orders at Peshawar, which fronts the Khyber Pass, and is the key of our trans-Indus possessions.

From Abbotabad I proceeded in three easy marches to Torbela, where the dangerous part of the frontier commences. Up to Torbela I had only a couple of sowars, or native horse soldiers, with me; but from the Indus on to the fort of Hoti Mardan, I was guarded with as much care as if I were three viceroys rolled into one. As a matter of convenience, even a single sowar riding behind one is a nuisance to a meditative traveller, especially when the M.T. is suffering from rheumatism in the back, which makes riding painful to him; and I would gladly have dispensed with the escorts which were provided for me. It is not usual to allow any Englishmen, except officers on duty, to go along this part of the frontier, which touches on the territory of the Akoond of Swat; and I was enabled to do so only by the special permission of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. The border authorities were thus responsible for my safety, and they took care to see that no harm befell me from the wild tribes of the mountains round the base of which I skirted. The reason of this anxiety was thus explained to me by a humorous officer; "Do not suppose" he said, "that the Panjab authorities mean to do you any special honour; they probably will be glad enough." The case is this; if the hillmen get hold of you—and they would be very likely to make a dash at you over the border if you went unprotected- they would carry you up into the mountains, and would then write to the Panjab Government offering to exchange you against some of their own budmashes which we have in prison. The Government would probably take no notice of this communication; and, after the lapse of a little time, there would come down a second letter from the Swat hillmen, repeating the proposal, and containing the first joint of your little finger. The next day another letter would come with the second joint. Now, you see, it would be extremely unpleasant for the Panjab Government to be receiving joints of your fingers, day after day, in official letters."

Torbela is a village, or rather a congeries of small villages, and a large fortified police Thana on one side of the Indus. Opposite to it, and divided from this extreme corner of our territory by the river, there is the wild mountain Afghan district of Bunnair; and immediately opposite Torbela there is the fighting village of Kabbul or Kobal, chock-full of murderers and other fugitives from British Justice; while, on the same side, three miles farther up, and also on the right bank of the Indus, there is Sitana, for long famous as the headquarters of the Wahabbi and other fanatics, who kept up an agitation in India for a *jehad*, or holy war, and are supposed by some to have instigated the assassination of Lord Mayo and of Mr. Justice Norman.

It occurred to me very forcibly here that now or never was my chance of crossing the border and seeing an Afghan village in its primitive simplicity. The British Government does not allow its subjects to cross the border, owing to the above-mentioned accident which may happen to their fingers; but I thought there could be nothing wrong in my crossing to a village which was in sight of our own territory, and could easily be destroyed. The next day I was to be handed over to the guards of the Yusufzai district; and, meanwhile, had only to deal with the native Thanadar in command of the armed police. That functionary, however, would not countenance any such proposal, and told me that I should be extremely bad place to go to; that a few nights before it had come over and attacked one of the villages on his side of the Indus, and that, at the moment, it was fighting within itself.

This looked bad; but fortunately, a few minutes after, one of my servants came up to the roof of the Thana on which I was sitting, and told me a curious story about the Jemadar, the second in command. That hero had once been in this or some other police Thana in which a considerable sum of money was lying, when it was attacked at night by a number of Afghans from beyond the border. Judging the attacking force to be overpowering, the Thanadar and his police fled probably no resistance being made to them, as the money was the object of the raid; but old Hagan, as I shall call the Jemadar after the hero of the "Nibelungen Lied" who fought a similar fight, but in a less successful manner, remained behind, concealed in the darkness of the night and of the Thana. Before the Afghans had broken into the place where the money was, he attacked them single-handed with a tremendous sword which he had, cutting down the nearest to him, and had at the first blow, and then slashing away at them indiscriminately. He had the advantage of knowing that every one about him was an enemy; while the Afghans, taken by surprise, and confused in the darkness, did not know how many assailants they had to deal with, and began hewing at each other, until the cry got up that the devil was amongst them, and those who were able to do so fled. The assistant commissioner of the district came over in hot haste next morning with a body of mounted police, expecting to find the treasury rifled; but instead of that, he found my old friend the Jemadar strutting up and down the Thana, sword in hand, while a score of Afghans were lying dead or dying round him.

On hearing this, it immediately struck me that Hagan was exactly the man intended to assist me to Kubbul, so I got him aside and asked him if he would go. Would he go! Repeating this question, a strange wild light broke out of the old man's eyes; he unsheathed his tremendous blade, of which it might well be said that—

"The sword which seemed fit for arch-angel to wield,
Was light in his terrible hand;"

and eagerly assured me that if I would only say the word he would go with me not only to Kubbul but to Swat, which was supposed to be the last place in the world that an Englishman in his senses would dream of visiting. I should have been glad to have accepted this proposal of going to Swat, but felt bound in honour to the high officials who had allowed me to go along the frontier, not to take anything which might look like an unfair advantage of their kindness. On hearing of our intention to cross the river, the Thanadar—who seemed to be a little in awe of his subordinate of the midnight massacre, but who was a proud Mohammedan who did not like to seem backward in courage—said that he would go also, and, after a little delay, produced a tall red-bearded old man who had friends on the other side, and would accompany us. I was well armed, and though I preferred to trust to the far-famed hospitality of the Afghans, and make no show of arms, I carried more than one weapon of offence concealed about me, and in handy positions.

So we crossed the splendid and rapid stream of the Indus in a large carved boat of white wood. The fighting village of Kubbul rose up almost from the water's edge, and covered both sides of a long ridge which ran parallel with the stream, the narrow valley behind that ridge being partly occupied by a few grain fields, immediately behind which were high bare savage mountains, the habitat of those individuals who are supposed to send men's fingers in official letters, all male Kubbul apparently (female portion not being visible, if indeed it exists at all, which I am not in a position to affirm) had turned out to receive us, and lined the shore in a state of great curiosity. On landing, some rupees were presented to me as a token of obeisance, and I touched them instead of pocketing them, as the formal act invited me to do; but which would have been considered very bad manners on my part, and would probably have sent all feelings and obligations of hospitality to the winds. We were then taken over the ridge into the little valley behind, and the head-men showed me with great complacency the effects of the warfare in which they had been engaged on the previous day. What appeared to have taken place was that one end of the fighting village of Kubbul had blown out the other end, the place being in a state of too high pressure. It was divided into two parts, and my friends had made breaches in the wall of their neighbours' half and destroyed the houses next to that wall. They also showed me a mud tower which they had taken and dismantled; and this was done with so much pride that I remarked they must be very fond of fighting, on which they assumed quite a different tone, and lamented the sad necessity they had been under of having recourse to arms—a necessity which was entirely due to the bad and desperate character of their neighbours. On this, even the solemn Thanadar smiled to me for they themselves were about as ruffianly and desperate looking a lot as could well be conceived of. Where the enemy was all this time I cannot say. Perhaps he was up in the hills, or keeping quiet in the dilapidated part of the village; but he could not have been far off, for the fighting was renewed that afternoon after we left, and heavy firing went on. I took care not to enquire after him. It was quite enough to have one party to deal with; and it would have been impolitic to have been appealed to in the dispute, or to have shown any interest in the vanquished.

After this we sat down in a courtyard, with a large crowd round us, and I was asked if I would wait while they prepared breakfast for me; and they pressed me to do so. On this the old Jemadar gave me a significant look, so I compromised the matter by asking for some milk only; and very rich milk it was. Many of the men seated round us were fugitives from English justice, and they were not slow to proclaim the fact. One man told me that he had committed a murder seven years before in his own village, on our side of the Indus; and he asked me whether, as so long a period had elapsed, he might not go back there with safety, adding that his conduct since then had been remarkably good: he had not killed any one since, except in open fight. I referred him to the Thanadar, who, in an alarmed manner, refused to take any responsibility in such a matter. Mr. Downes tells me that when he tried to get a murderer out of Kafiristan, and was seized, bound, robbed, and sent back, after he had got twenty miles beyond the frontier, and mainly at the instigation of the Peshawar police, the Afghans who seized him asked him if he had committed murder or any serious crime; because in that case they would not rob him or send him back but would either protect him or put him on among the mountains as he might desire; but unfortunately for his enterprise, my friend could not claim the necessary qualifications. Behram Khan, who murdered Major Macdonald this year of my journey and immediately crossed the frontier, has never been delivered up or punished, though the Amir of Kubbul has professed great desire to get hold of him and has issued strict orders for his apprehension. The having committed any serious crime, and being a fugitive from justice, will secure protection among the Afghans; but they have a special respect for murderers. Even that, however, is not a sufficient protection beyond a certain point; for as Dr. Bellew says, "If the guest be worth it, he is robbed or murdered by his late host as soon as beyond the protecting limits of the village boundary, if not conveyed by *badraga* of superior strength." The *badraga* is a body of armed men who are paid to convey travellers through the limits of their own territory; so that after all, the protection is in great part a venial kind.

The men who crowded round us did not carry their swords or matchlocks, but they all had daggers, and some of them had been slightly wounded in the fighting of the previous day. Most of the daggers were very formidable instruments, being about a foot and a half long, thick at the base, tapering gradually, very sharp at the point, sometimes round or three-cornered, slightly curved, and with thick, strong handles, capable of affording an adequate grasp. They are not like the ornamental articles of the kind which we see in Europe; but, are meant for use, and would slither into one with great ease and make a deep, fatal wound. When these noble borderers stab in the dominions of the Ameer they are fond of doing they have a hideous way of working the dagger in the wound before withdrawal in order to make assurance doubly sure. There was really, however, not the least danger from these people, unless from some extreme fanatic amongst them, who would probably be kept away from me; and though Sitana was within sight, I learned that the country was quite contented Indians there had been removed further into the mountains, as the agitation they kept up in our territory transgressed even the liberal bounds of Afghan hospitality. The question may well be raised as to the expediency of allowing fugitives from English justice to look on us in safety from immediately across the border; but it is at least obvious that we could not well interfere with them without departing from the whole line of policy which we have pursued towards Afghanistan of late years. That policy may be —and, I think, is—a mistaken one; but, if adhered to at all, we require to treat the border as a line which neither party should transgress in ordinary circumstances.

On recrossing the river, a number of the youth of Kubbul accompanied us on *mussacks*, or inflated hides, on which they moved with considerable rapidity, the front of the *mussack* being in form something like a swan's breast, and gliding easily through or over the water. Some of these skins were so small that they must have been those of sheep or young calves, and each bore a single swimmer, whose body was thus kept out of the water while his limbs were free to paddle in it. From this point to its origin, about the Tibetan Kailas, great part of the long sweep of the Indus is unknown to Europeans, and its course is set down on our maps by a conjectural dotted line. We know it again where it enters Baltistan, and as it passes through Ludak, but that is all. *Indus incolis Sindus appellatus*, said Pliny, and the Sanscrit meaning of the word is said to be "the sea;" but the Aryans who spoke Sanscrit must have had rather vague ideas as to the sea. As to Herr Sutej is supposed to proceed from the mouth of a crocodile, so the Indus comes from that of a lion. Edward Thornton, in his 'Gazetteer of the Countries adjacent to India,' has collected and reproduced all the information of any importance we have in regard to this great and historically interesting river, and I must refer my reader to that work for the details, as also to General Cunningham's 'Ladak.' It has been measured near Torbella and found to be 100 yards broad; but at Torbella I should think it was about 200 yards, though the current was rapid and deep. Between that place and Attock it is so shallow in winter, when it is not fed by melting snow, that there are several points at which it can be forded. From this point, also, boats can go down all the way to the sea, as they can also from very near Kubbul, floating down the Kubbul river till it reaches the Indus.

Starting from Torbela on the afternoon of this day, I went about seven or eight miles down the left bank of the Indus to a ferry there is nearly opposite the mighty rock of Pihur, which rises on the opposite shore, or rather almost out of the river, for in seasons of flood this rock is surrounded by the stream. Here I was passed over from the protection of the Huzara authorities to those of the Yusufzai district. Crossing the great river in another of those large high-pooped carved boats of white wood, such as, in all probability, bore Alexander the Great across the Indus, on the opposite bank was a curious sight appeared which looked as if it might have been taken out of the middle ages, or even out of the time of the Grecian conqueror. The boundary-line between our territory and that of Afghanistan here leaves the Indus and runs along the foot of the Hindu Kush, and one is supposed now to be in special need of being taken care of; so I was received on landing, and with great dignity, by a number of Afghan Khans belonging to our side of the border, by a native officer of police, a body of mounted police, and a number of the retainers of the Khans, some of whom were horsemen in chain-armour.

Nothing could be more picturesque than the scene. It was now evening, and through the clear air the red light of the setting sun flamed over the yellow sands of the Indus, and burned on the high summits of the wild mountains arround. The Afghan chiefs, with the retainers beside them, and their fine horses, were picturesque enough figures; but the most picturesque feature in the scene was, undoubtedly, the men in chain-armour, who carried immensely long spears, rode the wildest and shaggiest looking of horses, wore brass helmets on their heads over crimson handkerchiefs, and galloped about between us and the hills, shaking their long spears, as if an immediate descent of the enemy was expected and they were prepared to do battle for us to the death. Unfortunately, the enemy never did put in an appearance all the way along the border; but the men in armour did very well instead, and imparted a delightful sense of danger to the mysterious mountains.

The rock of Pihur is between 300 and 400 feet high, and it would be a pleasant place of residence were it not for the wind which blows very violently up or down the Indus valley, and did so all night when I was there. Here I began to realise for the first time (belief being quite a different thing) that I was of some importance in the world. Guards slept in the verands of the bungalow in which I was, though it was placed on the extreme summit of the rock and looked down precipices; guards paced round it all night; there was a guard half-way down the rock; another guard at the foot of the rock; and, when I looked down to the valley below, in the morning before daybreak, there were my friends in chain-armour riding round the rock in the moonlight, but slowly, and drooping in their saddles as if they were asleep and recruiting after the fatigues of the day.

From Pihur we rode about twenty miles along the base of the mountains to the Thana of Swabi, passing through the village of Topi, the Khan of which accompanied us on the journey. The mountains here and all along the border have a very singular effect, because they rise so suddenly above the plain. Our trans-Indus territory is here almost a dead level, being broken only by water-courses, at this season dry, which descend abruptly below the surface of the plain. From this wide level, which is scarcely, 1,800 feet above the sea, the mountains of the Hindu Kush rise quite abruptly for thousands of feet, range towering above range till we com to the line of snowy summits.

The Thana at Swabi is a very large strong place, with high walls, and could stand a siege by the mountaineers. It was here arranged that I should make a day's excursion, and recross the frontier, in order to visit the famous ruins of Ranikhet or Ranigat. This, however, I found was not a journey to be lightly undertaken. The Thanadar of Swabi, the officer of police, and quite a number of Afghan Khans, with their followers (including the inevitable horsemen in chain-armour), thought it necessary to accompany me, all armed to the teeth and mounted on fine horses. The chiefs who went with me were Mir Rozzun, Khan of Topi; Manir, Khan of Jodi; Shah Awar, Khan of Manir; Summundu, Khan of Maneri; Amir, Khan of Shewa; Hussein Shah, the Thanadar of Swabi; and the officer of police, Khan Babadoor Jhunota, or some such name. It was a most imposing retinue; and in lieu of my solid Khiva horse, they mounted me on a splendid and beautiful steed, which would have been much more useful than my own for the purpose of running away, if that had been at all necessary. I could well, however, have dispensed with this arrangement, for by this time I had begun to suffer intensely from intercostal rheumatism; I could get no sleep because of it, and every quick movement on horseback was torture. I should like to have ridden slowly to Ranigat, a distance of about twelve miles from the Thana, as the quietest and humblest of pilgrims; but it is impossible to ride slowly on a blood-horse, with half-a-dozen Afghan Khans prancing round you; and however much you wished to do so, the blood-horse would not object, so I had to lead a sort of steeplechase, especially in coming back, when, my blood having got thoroughly heated by torture and climbing, the rheumatism left me for the nonce, and by taking a bee line, I easily outstripped the Khans, who must have been somewhat exhausted by their long fast, it being the month of Ramadan, when good Mohammedans do not taste anything from sunrise to sunset. This horse I should have been worth £200 at least; and when I returned it to its owner, he told me that he could not think of taking it away from me after I had done him the honour of riding upon it. I accepted this offer at its true value and found no difficulty in getting the Khan to take back his steed. I was curious enough to inquire at Mardan what would have been the result if I had accepted the offer, and was told that it would have caused endless indignation, and would probably have led to the murder, not of myself, but of somebody who had nothing whatever to do with the affair.

Leaving our horses at the little village of Nowigram, we climbed on foot for a thousand feet up the steep hill on which are the ruins of Ranigat. General Cunningham * has the merit of having identified this place with the Aornos of Alexander the Great. The antiquarian discussion on this point would hardly interest the general reader; so I shall only say that no other place which has been suggested suits Aornos so well as Ranigat, though something may be said in favour of Ghereo and Mount Mahabun. Aornos was the Mahaben mountain. † Rani-gat means the Queen's rock, and got this name from the Rani of Raja Vara. It has every appearance of having been a *petra* or "rock-fortress," the word applied to Aornos by Diodorus and Strabo. The Khans who were with me called Rani-gat a fort, and any one would do so who had not a special power of discerning the remains of ancient monasteries. Dr. Bellew does not seem to have visited this place; but in his valuable report on the Yusufzai district,‡ he refers to it as one of a series of ruins, and dwells on monastic features which they present. He is especially eloquent on the "hermit cells," which, he says, "are met with on the outskirts of the ruins of Ranigat," and argues that the apertures sloping from them, and opening out on the faces of the precipices, were "for the purpose of raking away ashes and admitting a current of air upwards." Having got so far, the learned doctor proceeds to draw a pleasing picture of the priests issuing from their cells, creeping to the gateway of the temple, ascending its steps making their obeisance to the a-sembly of the gods, offering incense, making sacrifices, "and then retiring for meditation to the solemn and dark silence of their subterranean cells." Unfortunately, however, there is another and much more probable theory in regard to these subterranean cells, and that is that they were simply public latrines. Hence the sloping aperture out on the precipices. The plateau which forms the summit of the hill is strongly fortified by immensely strong buildings which run round it, and are composed of great blocks of hewn stone sometimes carefully fitted on each other, and in other places cemented; were by small stones and thin slabs. This plateau is about 1,200 feet in length by 800 in breadth, and is a mass of ruins. Seperated from the external works and the "subterranean cells," the citadel is 500 feet long and 400 broad. A number of broken statues, chiefly figures of Budha, have been found among these ruins, and also one statue with the Macedonian cloak. The whole of this Yusufzai district is full of the most interesting antiquarian remains, such as ruins, statues, bas-reliefs, and coins, indicating the existence of a large population, of great cities, of arts, of an advanced civilisation, and of nations which have long since disappeared. A great part of these remains are Buddistic, a few have relation to Alexander the Great and his Greeks, and a larger number belong to the empires of the Græco-Bactrians, Indo-Bactrians, and Scythians. I should, however, require several articles in order to do justice to this subject, and must content myself with merely alluding to it.

There is a fine wild view from Ranigat up the mountains of the Hindu Kush, but it is close to the entrance of the Umbeyla Pass, where, a few years ago, we had some very severe fighting with the hillmen. Their conduct had rendered it necessary to teach them a lesson, and a large British force was sent into the pass; but the Afghans swarmed down upon it in large numbers and fought like devils. The British soldier did not show to his usual advantage in this campaign, and one regiment retreated rather ignominiously from a post which it ought to have held. In order to insure the retaking of this position, Sir Neville Chamberlain, the commander of the force, placed himself at the head of the attacking column, and, rumour has it, turned round and said, "There must be no running away this time," on which the front of one regiment replied, "The—th don't require to be told that, General."

This portion of Afghanistan is scarcely even nominally under the sway of the Amir of Kubbul, and is virtually ruled by the Akoond of Swat, who is rather a spiritual than a temporal prince, but exercises a good deal of temporal power over the chiefs in his territory. He was ninety yeas old at the time of my visit to the Yusufzai, and had the reputation of being an extremely bigoted Mohammedan, not averse to stirring up a *jehad* against the infidels in India; and in this respect his son was said to be even worse than himself. Fortunately, however, there is a counter check to him in the Mullah of Topi, whithin our own district, who exercises a great religious influence over the Afghans, and is a rival of the Akoond.

One day's march from Hoti Mardan, or Murdan, I was handed over to the care of an escort of the Panjab Guides, a famous regiment which is usually quartered in that fort. Its officers showed great hospitality and kindness, and especially Captain Hutchinson, whom I had met at Hardwar, as also in Kashmir, and whose shooting expeditions had made him familiar with some of the remotest parts of the Himalaya and with the regions lying to the north of Kashmir. He had just returned from a journey into Gilgit, which he described in a most interesting story; and his quarters in the fort were adorned with many trophies of the chase, including quite a pile of the skins of the great snow-bear.

Elsewhere, I heard a story of an officer who, on getting leave after a long period of close service, went up and spent his leave at this little remote fort of Hoti Mardan, where he had formerly been stationed. That was adduced as a remarkable instance of English eccentricity; but I can quite appreciate the man's choice. The officers of a crack regiment in an isolated position make very good company; there is excellent sport of various kinds, including hawking, to be had at Mardan; there is just enough of personal danger connected with a residence there to keep one lively; interesting expeditions may be made along or across the frontier; the whole country round is full of important antiquities; and the climate during great part of the year is delightful.

According to the regimental records of temperature for the year 1872, the thermometer (in the open air, but in a position sheltered from the sun), had, in the month of January, an extreme range from 27 *dgs.* to 64 dgs., and a mean range from 46 dgs. to 52 dgs. In February, his extreme range was from 32 dgs. to 73 dgs., and the mean from 48 dgs. to 52 dgs. In April, the extreme range was 53 dgs. to 91 *dgs.*, and the mean 69 dgs. to 82 dgs. The hottest month was June, when the extreme range was 70 dgs. to 109 dgs., and the mean 92 dgs. to 100 dgs. That sounds very dreadful; but the pure and excessively dry air of these regions does not make a temperature of 100 dgs. so intolerable as a temperature of 80 dgs. is in the moist regions of the coast, or during the rainy season, in those parts of India which are much exposed to the influence of the south-west monsoon.

Some of the Officers at Fort Mardan did not trouble themselves to carry arms, relying upon their sticks or heavy hunting-whips; but the rest were armed. Before me lie notes in sight, and there Major Macdonald had a stick when Behram Khan and the Khan's brother went up to him and fired into him with guns from close quarters. A stick becomes a satire in such circumstances. Even arms, however, are not always a sufficient defence from Afghan assassins. Lieutenant Ommaney, a promising young officer in civil employ, was killed in Hoti Mardan by a scoundrel who presented him with a petition to read, and then stabbed him suddenly when the Englishman was engaged in looking over the paper. In this case Mr. M'Nab, the acting commissioner of the district, on hearing of the affair at night, rode immediately over from Peshawar to Mardan, a distance of over thirty miles, and had the murderer hanged next morning—possibly without a very strict regard to legal forms, but in a summary manner, which served to put a check for the time at least, upon what was threatening to become a too common Afghan amusement.

The Panjab Guides is a rather peculiar regiment, being composed half of foot-soldiers and half of horsemen, most of whom are Afghans, and many from beyond our border. They are a splendid set of men, and the regiment has always been kept in an admirably effective state. In the Panjab Mutiny Report† it is said that at the outbreak of the great Indian Mutiny "the Guide Corps marched from Mardan six hours after it got the order, and was at Attok (30 miles off) next morning, fully equipped for service, 'a worthy beginning,' writes Colonel Edwards, of 'one of the rapidest marches ever made by soldiers; for, it being necessary to give General Anson every available man to attempt the recovery of Delhi, the Guides were not kept for the movable column, but were pushed on to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles, or 30 regular marches, which they accomplished in 21 marches, with only three intervening halts, and these made by order. After thus marching 27 miles a-day for three weeks, the Guides reached Delhi on 9th June, and three hours afterwards engaged the enemy hand to hand, every officer being more or less wounded.'" That shows the splendid state of efficiency in which the Guides were kept. They did something of the same kind in 1872, or the beginning of 1873, when sent to the camp of exercise at Hasean Abdul, and I doubt not they would do it to-morrow if necessary. This regiment had only about half-a-dozen European officer when I saw it; but then it was pretty well beyond the reach of the so-called philanthropic influences which have succeeded in destroying our position in India. The officers were free to rule their men; and the consequence was, that the soldiers not only looked up to, but liked, and were proud of, their officers. I must repeat emphatically, that ability to rule wisely is the only condition on which we have any right to be in India at all, and that the instant we depart from that principle, confidence and disaster commence, whatever the character of that departure may be—whether it consist in having inferior English agents in the country or in curbing the hands of the capable once—whether in stupid want of appreciation of the natives of India or in weak pandering to their lesser ambitions.

Hoti Mardan, as well as the whole northern portion of our trans-Indus territory, is associated with the name of a very extraordinary man—General John Nicholson, who was mortally wounded at the siege of Delhi. No Englishman, at least of late years, appears to have left so powerful a personal impression upon the Afghan mind. I found it to be quite true that the Pathans of our district believe that they hear the hoofs of Nicholson's horse ringing over the trans-Indus plain at night, and that that country shall never pass from our possession so long as these sounds are heard. In the Institute at Delhi there is an oil-painting of him which was made after his death, partly from a small sketch and partly from memory. It represents him as having had a long head and face, with dark hair, and a very finely-formed white forehead. In some respects it reminded me of the portrait of Sir Harry Vane in Ham House, and suggested more a man of contemplation than of action; but it had an unfrequent characteristic in the countenances of great soldiers.

One of Nicholson's most splendid achievements was performed near this fort of Hoti Mardan. He was deputy commissioner of the district at the time of the outbreak of the Mutiny, when matters were in a most critical position, and the disaffected native soldiers were urged to move by the Hindustani sepoys below, and wherein correspondence with the Afghan and other fanatics of Swat and Sitana. It was the Panjab saved India, it was our trans-Indus district, which was the most dangerous in the Panjab, and it was John Nicholson, more emphatically than any one other man, who saved our trans Indus possession. The place of the Panjab Guides, when they were despatched to Delhi, was taken by the 55th Native Infantry and the 10th Irregular Cavalry, the first of which threatened to murder their officers, and the second to "roast" the civil officer of the station. A very small force was sent to Mardan to deal with them, and it was accompanied by Nicholson as political officer, and, on its approach, the 55th Regiment broke and took to the hills. It was in the end of the month of May, and he had been twenty hours in the saddle, under a burning sun, and had ridden seventy miles that day; but, without a moment's hesitation, he "hurled himself on the fugitives with a handful of police sowars," and did such fearful execution that 150 of them were laid dead on the line of retreat, 150 surrendered, and the greater number of those who escaped up the hills were wounded. The man who did all this just when everything was hanging in the balance, cannot be over-estimated. The tide of mutiny had rolled up almost unchecked until it broke upon this rock.

It has been well said that, at the outbreak of the Mutiny, the valley of Peshawar stood in "a ring of repressed hostilities," while beyond that lay the chronically hostile kingdom of Kaubul. The military forces in this valley consisted of 2,800 Europeans and 8,000 native soldiers of all arms; and when the intelligence of the events at Delhi and Meerut reached Peshawar, most of the native soldiers became ripe for mutiny. It has often been alleged that the reports were no part in the atrocities of this dreadful time, and that these were committed only by released felons and other bad characters; but in the Punjab Mutiny Report it is stated (para. 145) that at Peshawar, in May 1857, "the most rancorous and seditious letters had been intercepted from Mohammedan bigots in Patna and Thaneyesr, the soldiery were inflamed by Fanatic Fantyy, revelling in the atrocities that had been committed by Hindoostanis on the men, women and children of the 'Nazarenes,' and sending them messages from their own mothers that they should emulate theso deeds." Communications also were going on between the sepoys in open rebellion and their brethren across the frontier. It was most fortunate that the Chief Commissioner Sir Sidney Cotton ordered the disarmament of his native troops; and there is reason to believe that Nicholson had great influence in leading him to do so; but how did he come to do so? The Mutiny Report mentions that "this measure was determined on under the strenuous opposition of the condemned party; some had implicit confidence' in their regiment; others advocated 'conciliation.'" Of these infatuated old Indians, who have their counterparts at the present day, one colonel shot himself when his regiment, the 99th, revolted, so much did he feel the disgrace.

Peshawar is a very interesting place; and though the acting commissioner, Mr. M'Nab, was absent on the border, I had met with him at Mardan, and received much information and great kindness from him as well as from Major Ommany, another civil officer, as also from Mr. Hughes, of the Church Mission. Mr. Ward, the superintendent of Police, accompanied me up the Khyber Pass, now to Ali Musjid, the first camping-ground on the way to Kaubul. This is managed through the Afridis, or Afreedees, of the fort of Jumrood, which stands on the sort of no man's land—the desolate strip between our territory and that of Kaubul. The Khyberis are a rapacious and thieving race, and it does not do to enter on their territory without protection of some kind. They even annoyed Sher Ali, the ruler of Kaubul, on his return from visiting Lord Mayo in 1869; and when I was at Peshawur the Khyber route into Afghanistan was entirely closed, owing to the exactions practised on travellers by the tribes who occupy it. More recently some of these people came down to Peshawar one night by stealth, and carried off into their fastnesses the bandmaster of an English, or perhaps a Scotch, regiment, who had fallen asleep by the roadside on his way from the sergeants' mess to his own quarters, and held him to ransom for £700, but were finally induced to accept a smaller sum.

Next day a party of armed Afridis and one piper marched with me up the Khyber Pass, "to plunder and to ravish," no doubt, if there had been anything to plunder. We saw some caves high above the place where we stopped for breakfast, but none of the natives of the pass appeared. We then had a shooting-match, in which even little boys, who carried matchlock and dagger, acquitted themselves very well, played our most insulting tunes in the face, or rather against the back, of the enemy,—and marched back again. The pass is so narrow, and the mountains on both sides of it are so high and precipitous, that the Khyber must be a particularly unpleasant place to be attacked in. The entire length of this wonderful gorge is nearly fifty miles; it runs through slate, limestone, and sandstone; and in wet whether the path becomes the bed of a torrent. Near Ali Musjid the precipices rise from this narrow path to the height of 1,200 feet, at an angle of about 80°. This could pass as said to be able to turn out 20,000 fighting men, and during the Afghan war many of our troops perished in it.

But I must now draw these papers to a close. From Peshawar there was only the long drive across the Panjab to Lahore, and from Lahore the railway to Bombay. This was in the end of December; and all across the country of the five rivers, afar off, high above the golden plain, I beheld the snowy summits of the giant mountains whose whole line I had traversed in their central and loftiest valleys. The next snow I beheld was on the peak of Cretan Ida; but I had seen the great Abode of the Gods, where,

"Far in the east Himalaya lifting high
His towery summits till they cleve the sky,
Spans the wide land from one to western sea,
Lord of the Hills, instinct with Deity."

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

* See his Ancient Geography of India, I. The Budhist Period p. 56.

† See Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1874, p. 309, and 1863, p. 409.

‡ Govt. Press. Lahore, 1864.

* Lahore, 1869; Para. 149.

† See Punjab Mutiny Report, para. 151.

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